

AN
EXAMINATION
OF THE
LIFE and CHARACTER
OF
NATHANAEL LORD CREWE,
BISHOP OF DURHAM:

Wherein the Writings of his several Biographers,
and other Authors, are critically reviewed,
and compared with
A MANUSCRIPT,
never before published,
CONTAINING CURIOUS ANECDOTES
OF THAT PRELATE.

*Qui bene fecerunt, illi sua facta sequuntur;
Qui male fecerunt, facta sequuntur eos.*

Odo.

L O N D O N:
Printed for J. JOHNSON, St. Paul's Church-yard.
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EXAMINATION

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EXAMINATION, &c.

WE cannot resort too often, to the Characters of great and eminent Men; they are the best lessons we may lay hold of, as well for our own government as our knowledge of manners and the World: Their Virtues prompt emulation, their successes are incitements to laudable ambition, and their errors bring forth most salutary example.

Mr. HUTCHINSON in his annals of the Bishops of Durham, which furnish the first Volume of his History and Antiquities of that County Palatine, has enlarged on the Annecdotes of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, and gathered together with an assiduous hand, particulars of

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the life and principles of that great Prelate, which represent him in an ambiguous character : Some of his authorities are to be discredited; he collected indiscriminately, and yet with a specious degree of Justice, referred the reader to consult the originals*.

It is our purpose to review what has been said of Bishop Crewe, as well by the writer mentioned above, as others his Biographers, and to remove such errors from the public eye, as our MSS. may

* By accident we obtained a Manuscript, which evidently belonged to some one of the Household of the Crewes, and contains minutes of the most material incidents of the Prelate's life : The book fell into the hands of a Bookseller on his purchasing the Library of a learned Gentleman of the City of Durham, and was for some years thrown by as lumber : Since we possessed the MSS. much inquiry has been made after its authenticity ; there is an other Copy or two extant, in private hands, kept up with so much care, that they either had not come to the knowledge of Mr. Hutchinson, or been denied to him. The Original it is said belonged to one of the Prelate's domesticks, Mr. TROTTER, who survived him many years, and to whom the Gentleman was nearly allied, whose Library was sold. It is therefore most probable, we possess the Original Manuscript : In the progress we shall apply it in proper divisions.

serve

serve to confute, or our information correct.

"SIR Thomas Crewe", Our Prelates
 "Grandfather, was younger Brother to
 "Sir Randolph Crewe, of the ancient
 "family of Crewes of Crewe in the Coun-
 "ty Palatine of Chester"*.

SIR Randolph Crewe, Knight, was made serjeant at Law in the month of July 1614, and on the 26th. of January 1624-5 chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; but shewing his dislike to King Charles I. raising money by a loan, he was deprived on the ninth day of November 1626, on which occasion his panegyrist says, "he shewed no more discontent, than the weary traveller when told that he is arrived at his Journey's end"†.

* MSS.

† He is said to have introduced into Cheshire an excellent mode of Building.— Dugd. Fuller's Cheshire Worthies.— Biog. Brit. p. 1520.

"AN. 1633. January the thirty-first,
 "Sir Thomas Crewe, Serjeant at Law,
 "dyed in London, Aged 68, Speaker
 "of the House of Commons the last
 "Parliament of King James I. and also
 "the first Parliament of K. Cha. I.*—
 "He was one of the Lords Justices in
 "Ireland.—By his last will he bequeath-
 "ed One hundred pounds Legacy to all
 "his grandchildren, and named them ;
 "which his heir at Law John Crewe, Esq;
 "gave to my Lord " (the Bishop) " who
 "was born only six hours before his
 "Grandfather dyed, but unknown to
 "him.—His abilities so great as to be
 "proverbial.

*"Would you have your cause go true,
 "Take senior Crooke and junior
 Crewe".*

"He married a daughter and coheiress
 "of Reginald Bray, of Stene in North-
 "amptonshire, they had four sons, whose

* King Charles the first's opinion and saying of him,
 was, "Thomas Crewe is against me, yet he is an
 "honest man". MSS.

"Ages

“Ages amounted to three hundred and
* twenty years before they died.

“JOHN Crewe, the eldest, was member of Parliament for the County of Northampton: Petitions of grievances being sent up to him, and the King and Council uniting to have them given up at the Council table by him, but apprehending such conduct would be betraying his Trust, upon refusal he was committed to the Tower. His yearly estate was near four thousand pounds per annum”^{**}.

LORD Stafford's impeachment which was prosecuted with so much rancour by Pym, engaged much of the attention of Mr. John Crewe; and our MSS. impeaches him of great inconsistency, in the conduct of this business; for it says, “He was for my Lord Stafford's impeachment, but when the Bill of attainder was brought in, none was more against such a prosecution”: This wavering, in a political circum-

* MSS.

stance of so much moment, gives unfavorable impressions*.

* "In the beginning of the Civil war, old Lord Northampton said, he would burn Stene-house, but "Mr. Crewe sent him word, he had too good a house "at Ashby, to begin such practices". MSS.

Those who abetted the prosecutors, considered Lord Stafford as chief supporter of the extended prerogative; the commons regarded him as an Apostate, and the Scotch held him in detestation as the implacable and avowed enemy of their country. The King whose weakness needs no comment, though anxious to save his favorite, whose capacity was bright beyond his compeers, consented to the examination of privy Counsellors upon opinions delivered at the board; Sir Henry Vane gave evidence in such dubious expressions, as would bear a twofold construction; and a paper of notes was received without any other authenticity to support it, than being said to be found in old Vane's study ||. On the 12th. of May 1641 he suffered on Tower hill. The Author last referred to says, "He was a Nobleman of rare talents, invincible courage and unshaken fidelity; but proud, contemptuous, "arbitrary and over-bearing". Smollett charges the King with an intention to abet the Earls escape, but shews no authority.

The character of Pym seems generally admitted to be that of possessing high experience in parliamentary matters, that he was a man of business, reflection and sagacity, tinctured with republican principles, though not influenced with the fury of fanaticism.

Sir Henry Vane, was a man of genius, but master of the deepest dissimulation.

|| Smollett, &c. &c. &c.

"AN.

"AN. 1643, June. He took the
"Covenant*.

"AN. 1644, January. A Commis-
"sioner at Uxbridge for the Parliament†.

"AN. 1646, January. Mr. Crewe
"one of the Parliament Commissioners
"who received the King from the Scots

* If this Covenant had been weeded of its absurdities, it would have been revered by posterity; had it only retained its golden principles "the preservation of the reformed religion, in the three kingdoms; the promotion of uniformity in doctrine and discipline, the maintenance of parliamentary privileges, and the liberties of the subject; the defence of the King and his authority exercised in the preservation and support of the true religion and liberties of the people": But when it shewed the tincture of Scottish prejudices, the proposed *extinction of prelacy*, and the language of fanaticism, that was then in embryo in the womb of Hypocrisy, it leaves a stink in the nostrils of honest men.

† A commission, not attended with instructions or articles calculated to repress the real grievances of the times; but propositions full of heat, rancour and party rage; unbecoming the understanding of the Lords Northumberland, Pembroke, Salisbury and Denbigh and their associates, who were commanded to hold out conditions full of intention to strip the miserable Monarch of the power, ensigns, and even shadows of Royalty.

"at

“ at Newcastle, and carried him to
“ Holmby in Northamptonshire” *.

“ AN. 1647, June 4. The King and
“ the Commissioners saved by Cornet
“ Joyce, † and carried away from Holm-
“ by.”

“ AN. 1648, September 15. Mr. John
“ Crewe a Commissioner from the Par-
“ liament to the King, in the Isle of
“ Wight” §.

* His journey, was to the last degree humiliating; he was a spectacle to numberless troops of his subjects, who lined the road and expressed their grief at his great reverse of fortune. Holmby was his own estate, but he was in no degree of safety there; a mere prisoner under the parliamentary commissioners, who were spies upon his words and conduct.

† A Taylor. Some authors impute this to Cromwell, who was jealous of the Parliament.

§ Concerning the established Church, the King made a disgraceful concession, for the maintenance of *Presbyterian* government for three years: But he would not agree to abolishing the Episcopal Hierarchy, and selling the Bishop's Lands.

“ AN.

" An. 1648, December 5. Voted the
" King's concessions sufficient for a
" Treaty."

" December 6. Mr. Crewe and forty
" others expelled the house by the
" Army." *

" An. 1659, February 21. He and
" the secluded members were restored
" by Monk." †

He married Jemima daughter and
Coheirefs of Edward Walgrave of Low-
ford in the County of Essex, Esq. by
whom he had seven sons and two daugh-
ters. Having been greatly instrumental §

* Smoller says they were put under arrest, and con-
fined in some neighbouring houses.

Our Note book takes no further notice of the Crewes
till 1659, when the expelled members were restored
by Monk. They engaged to call a full and free
Parliament.

† Note in the MSS. Echard fo. p. 756. Mr. Crewe's
Speech and Motion.

§ He was the third person named of the thirty-one
in the Act for a new Council. An. 1660.

in the restoration of King Charles the Second, he was created a Baron of this Realm, by the title of Lord Crewe of Stene, with succession to the heirs male of his body, 20th. of April, 1661.—Our MSS. notes this matter in the following words. “ An. 1660. My Lord Crewe
“ created Baron of Stene, and cost him
“ nothing : the Chancellor of the Ex-
“ chequer’s place offered him, and kept
“ void for him three months, but he
“ would not take it.”

“ AN. 1679, December 12. John
“ Lord Crewe died, aged eighty-one
“ years and three months—was bred to
“ the Law but never practised—was a
“ Commoner in Magdalen College, Ox-
“ ford—a studious man and good scholar
“ — a man of manners and good breed-
“ ing, and a critic in the Latin tongue.” *

NATHANIEL Crewe was born at Stene
on the thirty-first of January 1633, a

* MSS.

fifth

fifth son; * he shewed very early a good ear for music. †

“ AN. 1642, October. He, with his brothers and sister, removed to London. Stene was plundered by a party of the King's forces from Banbury, three days after they were removed : he went to school in London, near

* “ My Lord was the production of his parents, after four years religious separation of beds. ” ‖

“ My Lord's mother dreamed of a fine concert of music in the Rookery, near the time of my Lord's birth.”

“ My Lord's wet nurse, unfortunate for him, had salt milk, which affected his lungs. This Woman nursed Bishop Compton.”

“ Major Ingoldsbey, his uncle Nathaniel, and Lady Curzon Sponsors. My Lord's father often told him of the exploits of fifth sons. Suspected him consumptive from his usual cough. MSS.

† “ When in the Nurse's arms, hearing a discord in music, said, “ the music groans. ” — Was taught his english by his maid *Stratford*, and could read the bible very perfectly at six years old.” MSS.

‖ What is the reader to conceive from this ridiculous anecdote ? doth it prove any supernatural excellence in this fifth son, or lay an imputation on the Mother ?

“ Temple Bar ; was of a quick apprehension, and a good mimic : was very early master of Terence, and all his life used to quote many of his Passages : his father told him, he should be “ *Head of a house,*” to which he replied, “ *that was only for old men,*” but said, “ *he would be a Schoolmaster.*”

“ AN. 1648. Was at school in Buckinghamshire, at a place not far from Amershall called Cheyness ; used often to read in Trees and Groves ; was senior at school, and very early shewed a particular genius for government ; before he went to Oxford, Mr. Hickman, Lecturer of Brackley, came to Stene to read Logic to him.” *

“ AN. 1652, September. Nathaniel and his brother Samuel entered Commoners at Lincoln. Mr. Barnard their Tutor : Agus their Servitor, a

* “ Other Masters attended him, particularly Music-masters, my Lord performed well, especially on the Fiddle and Theorbo Lute.” MSS.

“ Lord Sandwich carried him to court to hear Oliver’s music ; Oliver spoke to him.” Ibid.

“ hard

“ hard student, slept only four hours of
 “ a night, and would live on little.
 “ Agus and Nathaniel would often com-
 “ pare studies together, a great emulation
 “ between them ; the first three years a
 “ diligent student, had great delight in
 “ the Greek Authors, and every Satur-
 “ day-night would repeat an Iliad of
 “ Homer. §

“ Agus for his merit was elected a
 “ fellow to Corpus ; Times being trou-
 “ blefome, he studied Arabic to qualify
 “ him for Phyfic.

“ AN. 1654. He (meaning our Pre-
 “ late) took his Bachelor of Arts de-
 “ gree. † His Tutor Barnard was but
 “ an indifferent scholar, was also quint

§ There is a variance in the language of the MSS.
 which shews that part of the minutes were composed
 by some of the family, and other parts the writing of a
 domestic. So the domestic uses the expression “ My
 Lord,” whilst the relation calls him by his name.

† Hutchinson and the Biog. Brit. say the first of
 February, 1655.

“ eyed,

" eyed, and my Lord would say, *Bernardus non vidit omnia.* ‡ My Lord's father sent him Books, with this advice, to read *multum non multa.* He used to say, *Seneca pleases, but Plutarch sticks by the ribs.*"

" AN. 1656, May 6. Elected fellow into the Canon Law Fellowship."

" NOVEMBER 6. Chosen moderator of Logic and Ethics. Old Gilb. Watts asked, what officers they had chosen, when Mr. Crewe was named as moderator "Aye" says he, "And if the Rector lives one seven years, I tell you, that Mr. Crewe will be head of this House." †

" AN. 1658, Nathaniel went out Master of Arts. § He was senior of

‡ Vide Dr. Heylin's life, and dedication to my Lord by Barnard.

† " Oliver Cromwell's verses. Vide Dr. South's life. Puffendorff, &c. MSS,

§ Twenty ninth of June. Varior.

" the

“ the Act which was public in St. Maries,
 “ and there being no Doctors of any
 “ faculty, that year, by the University
 “ Statutes, he had to entertain the Vice
 “ Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Proc-
 “ tors, &c. to the Vesper Supper in Lin-
 “ coln College Hall.

“ IBID. Mr. Thynne a Gentleman
 “ Commoner of Christ's Church, after-
 “ wards Lord Weymouth, was locked
 “ out of College one night, and lay with
 “ my Lord. When all was quiet and
 “ door locked, my Lord drank *to King*
 “ *Charles the Second's return, and prof-*
 “ *perity to the Church.* Mr. Thynne
 “ being witness of this Loyalty, told it
 “ among the Cavaliers, to my Lord's
 “ advantage. Afterwards, as my Lord
 “ was passing by Dean Owen, he said,
 “ *there goes a rotten Cavalier.*”

“ AN. 1659. Nathaniel chosen Sub-
 “ Rector, and continued in that office
 “ five years successively. Went to Cam-
 “ bridge, and was admitted *ad eundem*,
 “ and at a Congregation, was made one
 “ of the *Caput Senatus*.

“ AN.

" AN. 1660. He appeared first at
 " Chapel with his surplice on, and be-
 " fore any restoring order was come out.
 " Dr. Hood the Rector questioned him
 " about it. Dr. Hood was only the se-
 " cond Rector from the Reformation.
 " He bid my Lord try to be Rector, be-
 " cause he should live a good while."

" AN. 1662, or thereabouts, my Lord
 " was sent with an appeal to Bishop
 " Sanderfon to Bugden; it was in win-
 " ter, and the floods high at Gosworth
 " bridge; he walked over the bridges on
 " foot: when he was past the waters, he
 " perceived he had lost his sword; going
 " back in search of it, he found it lying
 " on a plank, not a foot broad. He
 " gained his point with the Bishop, and
 " in the absence of the Prelate's Officers,
 " drew up a form and answer in return
 " to the appeal, which was well ap-
 " proved by that critical man."

At the Restoration he declared heartily

for

“ for the Crown and hierarchy. * “ An.
 “ 1663, my Lord elected Senior Proctor,
 “ when there was a public act in St.
 “ Maries; Mr. Fowles was his Pro-proc-
 “ tor.

“ AN. 1663, August. The King and
 “ Court at Oxford. Upon their coming
 “ into the public Library, my Lord re-
 “ ceived them with a Latin speech, on
 “ his knees. He delivered up the black
 “ rod with, *Ne vel una macula nigriorem.*
 “ No doubt then of his popularity and
 “ applause. There was a general *hum*
 “ upon it in the Convocation house. §

“ AN. 1664. Nathaniel goes out
 “ Doctor of Laws, and answered the
 “ Doctors in the public act for his exer-
 “ cise, according to the Statutes.”†

* “ The King lived more pleasantly abroad than at
 “ home. Cleveland purposely got over Ludgate, to
 “ charm the King, on the restoration day, to front
 “ him.” MSS.

§ Query as to the story of Dr. Nine caps. MSS.

† On the second of July. And soon after went into
 Holy orders. Hutchinson. Biog. Brit. &c. &c.

D

“ AN.

“ AN. 1665. Arch-Bishop of Canter-
 “ bury grants him a faculty to be ordain-
 “ ed Deacon and Priest on the same day.
 “ Morley, * Bishop of Winchester or-
 “ dained him in the new church at
 “ Westminster: Both orders the same
 “ day. Doctor Dolben’s examination
 “ of him, was only to turn a question of
 “ that office in the Rubric into Latin.
 “ Doctor Dolben was then Dean of
 “ Westminster. Bishop Morley pre-
 “ sented my Lord to the King, after he
 “ was in Orders; the King said, he was
 “ glad of a Gentleman undertaking the
 “ service of the Church, and promised
 “ to take particular care of him.

“ AN. 1665. November 5. Lord
 “ Manchester was Lord Chamberlain of
 “ the Household, and swore in my Lord
 “ as Chaplain. Dr. Outram was to be
 “ Chaplain in turn, but on account of

* The Duchess of York was bred to great strictness
 in Religion, and practised secret confession; Morley
 told me he was her confessor. She began at twelve
 years old, and continued under his direction, till upon
 her Father’s disgrace, he was put from the Court.

Burnet.

“ the

“ the sickness was excused. Lord Man-
 “ chester told my Lord, by virtue of his
 “ Oath, he was to pay duty to him; and
 “ commanded him to immediate attend-
 “ ance. The King took notice, and
 “ said, my Lord “ *had a good Counte-*
 “ *nance.*” My Lord appointed a Lent
 “ Preacher. He desired Dean Fell to
 “ overlook his first Sermon, who ex-
 “ punged some smart strokes. The Text,
 “ *If we say we have no sin &c.* The
 “ King stood up, and my Lord was a
 “ little abashed: The Duke wished his
 “ Father had heard him. Prayer before
 “ Sermon, “ *Remember not Lord our*
 “ *offences, nor the offences of our fore-*
 “ *fathers*” &c.

“ AN. 1667. The King gave him a
 “ *Sine-cure* in Lincolnshire: The broad
 “ seal stiled my Lord Doctor in Divinity,
 “ and so he was forced to pass again:
 “ This double expence made him get
 “ very little by this living. My Lord
 “ deputy Clerk of the Closet to the King.
 “ Bishop Crofts of Hereford my Lord's
 “ great Friend: He told him, *his curled*
 “ *hair looked rather too airy*; my Lord
 D 2 “ cut

“ cut it shorter the next day: The
 “ Bishop was greatly pleased at his re-
 “ solution and submission.

“ AN. 1668. * Dr. Hood Rector of
 “ Lincoln College died. My Lord was
 “ invited by a Letter signed by all the
 “ Fellows, to accept it, and sent it up
 “ by the Bible Clerk. Asked the King’s
 “ leave for going down to Oxford, went
 “ and returned before the King had been
 “ at Chapel, which surprised his Majesty.
 “ My Lord’s saying, “ *it is better to be*
 “ *an hour too soon, than a minute too*
 “ *late.*” Mr. Fowles used to say, “ *Na-*
 “ *thaniel would be a Bishop, if he lived*
 “ *seven years.*

“ AN. 1668, September. My Lord
 “ went to Lincoln to Bishop Fuller for
 “ institution to the Sine-cure, and con-
 “ firmation of the Election to the Rec-
 “ torship of the College. Bishop Fuller
 “ gave his mandate to install my Lord
 “ in all Hallows.”

* The 12th. of August. Biog. Brit. Hutchinson, &c.

“ At Easter made clerk of the Closet.

“ Dean Dolben † used familiarities
 “ with the King, and would turn the
 “ King’s bandstrings, &c. ; the Courtiers
 “ made great observations of the differ-
 “ ence of their behaviour, and though
 “ my Lord was then but little used to a
 “ Court, yet no man carried himself
 “ with more exactness and nicety, and
 “ gave the King and Court more con-
 “ tent in having such a Gentleman in
 “ that office. Besides all this my Lord
 “ was remarkably diligent, was an agree-
 “ able handsome man, and a Judge of
 “ Music : The King himself, tho’ a good
 “ Judge, often approved and preferred
 “ my Lord’s choice. Mr. Gosling and
 “ Dr. Turner brought in to sing in the
 “ Chapel, by my Lord.

“ The Archdeaconry of Canterbury
 “ was now void, and presumed to be in
 “ the King’s gift ; my Lord was nomi-

† A man of more spirit than discretion, an excellent preacher, but of a free conversation, which laid him open to much censure in a vicious Court. Burnet.

“ nated

" nated to it by the King ; my Lord was
 " sent to, and it appeared in the public
 " prints ; but it proved to be in the Arch-
 " Bishop's gift : Dean Dolben said my
 " Lord might have had it, if he asked
 " the Arch-Bishop, but my Lord reject-
 " ed the offer."

" Dean Reeves of Windsor was near
 " dying, and Prince Robert asked the
 " King whom he designed the Deanery
 " for ; the King said, *Dr. Crewe* ; Prince
 " Robert was glad, but Reeves reco-
 " vered.

" AN. 1669. April. The Deanery
 " of Chichester and Precentorship fell
 " void ; the King said if the Deanery
 " was worth *Dr. Crewe's* acceptance,
 " he should have it, which was accepted.
 " Bishop Blandford spoke to the King.
 " The Precentorship was in Bishop
 " King's gift, which he also bestowed
 " on my Lord.

" April 28. Installed Precentor.
 " April 29. Installed Dean. Some great
 " fines fell into his hands on renewals,
 " a good

“ a good deal of which he gave to public uses.

“ My Lord a constant Lent Preacher.
 “ Lady Day, once fell in that Course.
 “ In his discourse on that day, he said,
 “ that, now a days, some are so far from
 “ doing her honour that they won't so
 “ much as allow her, her due magnificat,
 “ Lord Savill and others publicly reproaching her, as a whore.” It was conceived my Lord's was a very proper reproof, but for this he was severely discoursed of. My Lord's Father wished that his son had not done himself hurt by this discourse; his constant prayer for my Lord was, *to keep him from Ambition and Superstition.*

“ My Lord was desired to accept the Vice chancellorship, but excused himself on account of his attendance at Court.

An. 1670 May. While the King and Court were at Dover, my Lord had the King's leave to go over with his Ambassador for a few days into France.
 “ My

“ My Lord saw the French King and
 “ the Court there in all there grandeur.
 “ Sir Harry Jones, my Lord’s kinsman,
 “ shewed him every thing that could be
 “ seen in the time.

My Lord, sometime after his return,
 “ upon discoursing with the Duchefs of
 “ York, told her, their Pictures hung up
 “ in the french churches, but feared they
 “ served no good purpose. †

“ AN. 1671. June 16. My Lord
 “ elected Bishop of Oxford. ‡ The Rec-
 “ tory of Whitney given to him from
 “ the broad seal, and held *in commendam*.

“ Twenty-seventh Ibid. Confirmed in
 “ the Savoy Church. Bishop Cofins

† “ When this Lady died, her words were, “ *Truth !
 what is truth ?* ” MSS. This arose on Bishop Bland-
 ford’s saying to her, “ he hoped she continued still in
 the Truth,” meaning the Protestant Religion.

Burnet.

‡ Upon the translation of Dr. Blandford to the See
 of Worcester.

“ there.

“ there. Bishop Cofins excused his going to Lambeth.

“ Second of July, Consecrated Bishop of Oxford. A great entertainment, the Duke of Ormond and Lord Sandwich present: the latter said, *it was the most joyful day he had ever seen.* He married a Sister of my Lord's, about the Year 1659. *

* It may not be amiss to mention the death of that great Commander. In an engagement with the Dutch in Sould Bay, in the month of May 1672, the Royal Catharine being set on fire, Lord Sandwich unwilling to leave the vessel, whilst there remained the least hopes of saving her, carried his Zeal to too great a length, for being almost left alone in the Ship, and at length perceiving no relief could be given, pressed upon by the flames, he leaped into the Sea: the smoke and confusion prevented those who should have received him, from lending timely aid, and not being able to swim amongst the surf, he was drowned. His body was afterwards found and interred in Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

The Duke of Ormond, a man every way fitted for a Court; of a graceful appearance, a lively wit, and a cheerful temper: a man of great expence, decent even in his vices, for he always kept up the form of religion: He always gave good advice, but when bad ones were followed, he was not for complaining too much of them. Burnet.

E

“ Bishop

“ Bishop Cofins told Dean Dolben,
 “ *that he thought to be Bishop of Durham,*
 “ *but he would be mistaken :* He told my
 “ Lord, *that he would succeed him, only*
 “ *he thought he would be esteemed too*
 “ *young.* Dean Fell said it was a shame
 “ to hold his Headship and Bishopric to-
 “ gether, tho’ at that time the Bishop had
 “ never a house. Bishop Fell shewed a
 “ contrary Practice.

“ Doctor Hicks and Pargiter were
 “ dismissed from being Chaplains, for
 “ opposing my Lord in the nomination
 “ of a fellow in Lincoln College. The
 “ agitation in this College was stiled a
 “ *Tempest in a Bason.* Thus early did
 “ ingratitude appear within those walls.

“ An. 1672. October 18. My Lord
 “ resigned the headship of the College :
 “ the manner of resignation was much
 “ applauded. He had been there some
 “ time, and gave handsome entertain-
 “ ments. The Society at his going away
 “ attended him to his Coach, and when
 “ he had departed the gates he gave
 “ them his resignation : His saying was,
 “ *that*

“ *that he would continue Master whilst*
 “ *he was in the College.* Doctor Marshall
 “ succeeded, an old acquaintance of my
 “ Lord’s Father, and possibly recom-
 “ mended so.

“ An. 1672. Bishop Cosins died, and
 “ was interred in his Chapel at Auckland.

“ An. 1671 or 1672. The Duke of
 “ York was absent from Chapel, * Good
 “ Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. On

* Historians assert, that the Duchess of York, during her last illness, embraced the Catholic religion; and that soon after her death, the Duke made a solemn abjuration of the Protestant heresy, to Father Simons an English Jesuit. The King meditating a divorce, on account of his not having Children by his Queen Catharine, the Jesuits urged the Duke of York to profess his faith publicly, or they would interest the Pope in the intended project, which might operate to the exclusion of the Duke and his issue from the Throne, through the King’s having issue by another Venter. Whether the Duke did make such declaration, some have doubted. If Father Simons, whose character was well known, was admitted to the Duke in private, on the errand of Religion, it could not be unknown to our Prelate, and the account of his conversation with the Duke, must consequently be a mere piece of mummery.

Burnet. Smollet. &c. &c.

“ Monday or Tuesday morning my Lord
 “ stepped out of the King’s Closet in his
 “ Lawn Sleeves, to the Duke’s apartment,
 “ and desired to speak with him. My
 “ Lord told him, “ *he was sorry to ob-*
 “ *serve his Royal Highness did not come*
 “ *to Chapel.* The Duke replied, *he could*
 “ *dissemble no longer with God and man,*
 “ *and that he should never come there more.*
 “ My Lord said, *who ever advised him to*
 “ *this was not his Grace’s friend;* he re-
 “ plied, “ *my Lord I shall take nothing ill*
 “ *you say.* And thus ended the conver-
 “ sation. This conference was in the
 “ Duke’s bed chamber, and behind the
 “ bed. My Lord told the King of the
 “ evil of Romish persuasion, the King
 “ said, “ *the truth is, the Jesuits are an*
 “ *odd sort of men.* My Lord’s opinion
 “ of the Papists, *that they are not their*
 “ *own masters.*

“ Exclusion Bill. My Lord’s Stew-
 “ ard Mr. Parkhurst and Member of Par-
 “ liament, voted for it. The King told
 “ my Lord, his Steward voted against
 “ him; *Sire says my Lord, Ill turn him*
 “ *off tomorrow.* And so he did.

“ Lord

“ Lord Sandwich drowned.— The
 “ King told my Lord *he was sorry for*
 “ *the loss*, my Lord said, *since he was lost*,
 “ *he rejoiced it was in his Majesty's Ser-*
 “ *vice.* When Lord Sandwich used to
 “ speak to the King of any subject be-
 “ fore the restoration, he would cry,
 “ *when I was a Rebel.*

“ An. 1673, October 20. The House
 “ of Commons address the King against
 “ the Duke of York's marriage, and de-
 “ fired the Lords to join, but they re-
 “ fused. * The Duke told my Lord
 “ *he*

* “ In 1673 he performed the marriage ceremony
 of James Duke of York with Maria of Este. Through
 that Prince's interest, (with whose measures he seems to
 have been very compliant) he was translated to the
 opulent See of Durham.” Hutchinson.

Earl Peterborough was the Duke's Proxy. The
 representation made by the Commons was forcible, im-
 portuning that the King would prevent his brother
 marrying a Lady professing the Catholic Religion, as the
 contrary would necessarily contribute to the authority of
 those persons, who were deemed obnoxious to the con-
 stitution—a second remonstrance was presented, as lit-
 tle effectual as the first, tho' it boldly stated, *that such a*
marriage would lessen the people's affections for his Royal
Highness, and that *the Princess having so many relations*
at the Court of Rome, this marriage would furnish them
with

“ *he should marry him, and bid him go to*
 “ *Lambeth and ask the Arch-bishop, how*
 “ *he married the King; which startled*
 “ *the Arch-bishop. Lord Shaftsbury*
 “ *said to my Lord, I hope if you marry*
 “ *the Duke, you will be so wise as to take*
 “ *out the broad Seal. The Duke how-*
 “ *ever got an order under the King’s*
 “ *Signet. November 21. Duke and*
 “ *Duchess of York married at Dover*
 “ *by my Lord in his habit. The Duke*
 “ *and Duchess both promised him their*
 “ *interest, if there was any thing where-*
 “ *in they could serve him.*

“ An. 1673. My Lord councils with
 “ his Father, who advised him to ask for
 “ Durham, which he accordingly

with means to penetrate into his Majesty’s most secret councils.

Notwithstanding the professions made by the Duke to our Prelate, his full knowledge of his religious tenets, the message sent to the Arch-bishop, the protests of the Commons, and the dislike the people expressed to such a marriage, yet Bp. Crewe performed the obnoxious ceremony.

“ did.

“ did. † My Lord’s great Enemies
 “ Lord Shaftsbury, † Duke of Leeds,
 “ Buck-

† In Pope’s life of Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, (p. 90)
 “ we are told this See was offered to him, which he
 “ refused, “ because he did not like the conditions.”
 “ What those conditions were, our Author leaves us in
 “ the dark. In Mr. Gray’s MSS. notes, is the follow-
 “ ing relation, that may serve to illustrate the above
 “ passage, and which he remarks, was, *ex relatione*
 “ *Rich. I. Earl of Scarbrough. A. D. 1715.* After
 “ Bishop Crewe had got a promise of the Bishopric of
 “ Durham, it was long before he could get into posses-
 “ sion, though he diligently solicited matters; but still
 “ something hindered, which he could not find out,
 “ till he applied to Lord Lumley; my Lord discovered,
 “ that the King had promised a sum to be paid Mrs.
 “ Eleanor Gwyn out of this Bishopric, and without
 “ agreeing with her nothing could be done: Where-
 “ upon the Bishop, by his Agent applied to her, and
 “ agreed to pay five or six thousand pounds. One
 “ Arden was bound with the Bishop for the money,
 “ and thereupon he got into possession: the money was
 “ duly paid, and the Bishop made Arden his Steward.”

It appears, that the Duke of Monmouth received the
 revenues of the Bishopric during the vacancy.”
 Hutchinson. And poor Nell, had no small consolations
 therefrom.

† He was as to Religion a Deist at best; he had the
 dotage of Astrology in him to a high degree: He told
 me that a Dutch Doctor had from the Stars foretold him
 the whole series of his life. He fancied that after
 death our Souls lived in Stars. He had a general know-
 ledge

“ *Buckingham, Secretary Coventry, Lauderdale, and the Arch-bishop: His*
 “ *opponents were Doctor Compton and*
 “ *Bishop Dolben. The Duke of York*
 “ *told him, it was a great gift and that*
 “ *my Lord had a great many Enemies;*
 “ *my Lord replied, he valued them not,*
 “ *whilst his Royal Highness was his friend.*
 “ *My Lord says the Duke I promise you*
 “ *I'll stick by you.—Shaftsbury my Lord's*
 “ *mortal enemy.—There were very great*
 “ *struggles about the Bishopric.—Lau-*
 “ *derdale said, he should eat a peck of*
 “ *salt before it was filled.—Lord Dun-*
 “ *blain, afterwards Duke of Leeds, spoke*

ledge of the slighter parts of Learning, but understood little to the bottom. He had a wonderful faculty at opposing and running things down, but had not the like force in building things up. He had such an extravagant vanity in setting himself out, that it was very disagreeable. Burnet.

Coventry was a man of the finest and best temper that belonged to the Court, He was become a very religious man when I knew him. After being forbid the Court he never would engage again. He saw what was at the bottom, and was resolved not to go through with it; and so continued to his death in a retired Course of Life. Ibid.

“ against

“ against my Lord, in the Lords house,
 “ and the Duke of York answered, *my*
 “ *Lord was his friend.* Lord Shaftsbury
 “ one day in the Court of Chancery said
 “ to my Lord. “ *Pray have you been at*
 “ *the Duke's Levee?* “ *No indeed* said
 “ my Lord, *I am highly to blame, for I*
 “ *have not been there to-day.*” Court
 “ projects were then on foot to annex
 “ the Bishopric to Scotland. and make
 “ the Duke of Monmouth King of Scot-
 “ land. Dean Dolben was told by
 “ Shaftsbury, *to get his boots and spurs*
 “ *on, for he was to go to Durham.* This
 “ was spoken publicly at Dinner at
 “ Lambeth. He was a sturdy Candidate.

“ My Lord a bold speaker in the
 “ House of Lords. He spoke against
 “ the Duke of Buckingham, Shaftsbury
 “ and Leeds. He run into high mea-
 “ sures,—Bishop Reynolds left his Proxy
 “ with my Lord, which my Lord said,
 “ *he would make go right,* Reynolds
 “ was a conforming Puritan. My Lord's
 “ Father reprov'd him at Home for
 “ speaking as he had heard, too sharply
 “ in the House of Lords, about the late
 F “ troubles,

“ troubles, and said, *Son you had better
“ been Sick in your bed. Says my Lord
“ in answer to him, Pray let me have my
“ health, what ever I suffer besides.*

“ My Lord’s Father never sat in the
“ House of Lords, after my Lord went
“ in.” *

“ April. My Lord had private inti-
“ mations of getting Durham, but was
“ told the King would take his own time.
“ Doctor Compton made interest to the
“ Duke of York for Durham, magnified
“ his family’s loyalty and sufferings, and
“ run violently against my Lord and his
“ family; but the Duke told him it was
“ to be given to some Bishop, to be
“ translated, and he not being a Bishop,
“ the Duke put him off with that answer.

* The Bishop had exhibited principles so different to those of his father, that the father was obliged to withdraw himself.

The Duke of Buckingham, Earl Shaftsbury, &c. were leading men in the upper House, during the arguments for removing Popish Members, and preventing a Popish Successor to the Crown.

“ An.

“ An. 1674. My Lord was sent for
 “ from the Chaplain’s table, and while
 “ the King was at dinner, he gave him
 “ the Bishopric of Durham. My Lord
 “ told him, as he had been pleased to
 “ give him the best preferment in his gift,
 “ so he would live answerably to it.
 “ My Lord chiefly obliged to the Duke
 “ of York for it.

“ Queen Catharine was rejoiced at
 “ my Lord’s promotion. Says the King
 “ pleasantly to her, “ *What will the Pope*
 “ *think, when I make such as pleases you.*

“ Lord Keeper Finch, my Lord’s
 “ Enemy. At his passing the Seals, says
 “ he, “ *Sure this will stop your mouth for*
 “ *one twenty Years.* *

* Nineteenth of December, 1675, created a Baron of this Kingdom by the title of Lord Finch, Baron of Daventry, and he assumed the name of Lord High Chancellor of England.

He was a man of probity and well versed in the Laws. He thought he was bound to justify the Court in all debates in the House of Lords, which he did with the vehemence of a pleader, rather than with the solemnity of a Senator. He was an incorrupt Judge: and in his Court he could resist the strongest applications even from the King himself, tho’ he did it no where else.

Burner.

" My Lord's youth objected to the
 " King, but the King replied, "*he would*
 " *mend of that every day.*

" Great interest was made to the King,
 " to put in a Sheriff at Durham, but
 " the Duke of York said it was hard the
 " Bishop could not make his own Sheriff;
 " and so the Duke prevailed.

" Prince Robert gave my Lord some
 " silver coin, coined in the Bishop's mint
 " in Henry the Sixth's time.

" My Lord constantly believed the
 " Duke of York got many Enemies by
 " being so steady and kind to him.

The insinuation thrown out by Mr. Hutchinson, in the note from Gray's MSS. touching Mrs. Gwyn, finds little support in the preceding sentences; except, where, under the word *April*, it is observed the Bishop *had private intimations*; and was told, *that the King would take his own time*. Concerning a negotiation of that nature, we could not expect an explicit memorandum; there was
 an

an unaccountable delay, and the practice of INGRAFTING, now so well known, we should not presume was without existence in so corrupt and vicious a reign. Indeed we find no cause of impeachment on this head in the Manuscript before us, and are inclined to exculpate the Prelate of so corrupt a dealing, whatever Mr. Arden might do under the rose.

“ An. 1674. My Lord’s Equipage,
 “ Six Gentlemen, two Sumpter Horses,
 “ three running footmen, and innumer-
 “ able inferior attendants.

“ My Lord’s hospitality very great.

In the beginning of the Year 1675,
 Bishop Crewe Baptised Katharina Laura,
 the Duke of York’s newborn Daughter.

“ An. 1675, June 9. His entry into
 “ the Bishopric was pompous—The day
 “ remarkably hot—The long vacancy of
 “ the See prevented all enquiries into
 “ dilapidations.— My Lord created
 “ Lord Lieutenant of the County, and
 “ Admiral of the Admiralty of Sunder-
 “ land,

“ land, both of which were customary,
 “ and almost claimed as a right of the
 “ Prelates, till 1688.— My Lord’s title
 “ also Earl of Sadberge.

“ My Lord entertained the Judges of
 “ Assize which was never done before.
 “ My Lord continued so to do to his
 “ constant and great though unprofitable
 “ expence.— His Successors not obliged
 “ to do it.

“ An. 1675, October. Jemimah Lady
 “ Crewe died in London. My Lord’s
 “ father enjoined him to read over the
 “ Service, and the commendatory prayer
 “ which he did with great grief and re-
 “ luctancy just as she was expiring.

“ An. 1676, April 23. My Lord sworn
 “ Privy Councillor to the King. My
 “ Lord’s council to the King was, *that*
 “ *whoever advised ought against the Duke*
 “ *of York, was none of his Majesty’s*
 “ *friend.* I think the Duke of York was
 “ present. As soon as the Duke came
 “ out of the King’s presence, my lord
 “ thanked him and kissed his hand.

“ An.

“ 1676. My lord made a pompous
 “ visitation over his whole Diocese. He
 “ visited the Dean and Chapter. The
 “ Dean a morose man, sat down upon
 “ calling over his name: says my lord,
 “ *Mr. Dean, your posture does not become*
 “ *you*” — “ *Your predecessor my Lord, bid*
 “ *us always sit down*” — “ *Yes when I bid*
 “ *you sit down, sit down.*

“ An 1677, November. Old Sheldon
 “ of Canterbury died. Ra. Montague,
 “ afterwards Duke Montague sent for
 “ my lord to stand candidate for it; Bi-
 “ shop Compton also candidate; the two
 “ families were both so great and potent,
 “ that to avoid both, it was given to
 “ Sancroft. My lord's father prayed
 “ earnestly against his Son's removal: and
 “ my lord has often said, he lost it only
 “ by his father's prayers. — My lord's
 “ high measures and his father's wisdom
 “ were remarkable; had my lord suc-
 “ ceeded, many would have been the dif-
 “ ficulties he must have been involved in;
 “ so that it was a providential deliver-
 “ ance, in the future consequences of his
 “ life, and no disappointment. This the
 “ only

“ only thing in which he failed of attain-
 “ ing his wish, in the course of his life.

“ My lord bowed to the Altar, and his
 “ father said “ *Son you give me offence.*
 “ His father applied pieces of the Litany
 “ to each of his children ; my lord’s was,
 “ *from Ambition and Superstition, &c.*

We cannot forbear remarking in this place, the preceding repetition. The reader will by this time have collected articles on which to form his own Judgment, touching those parts of the Pre-
 late’s Character.

“ He twice refused the Archbishopric
 “ of York.

“ One Bishop of Durham removed to
 “ York, said *Durham only wanted Grace:*
 “ but my lord wanted more than Grace.

“ The Duke of Monmouth sent Gene-
 “ ral, against the Scotch Rebellion. My
 “ lord also sent to raise the Militia for
 “ Durham ; active therein, and made a
 “ quick

“ quick Journey. Duke of Monmouth
 “ nobly entertained at Durham, in his
 “ going down, and returning: He ob-
 “ served my Lord’s Militia was the most
 “ regular and well disciplined he had
 “ seen.

“ The Lord Lieutenant always gives
 “ in a list of Gentlemen to the King and
 “ Council, whom he thinks fit to be em-
 “ ployed as deputy Lieutenants. In
 “ perusing my Lord’s list, says the King,
 “ *My Lord I don’t like that name of*
 “ *Frank Bowes.*” Sire, says my Lord,
 “ *the name is a good name if you will put*
 “ *William instead of Frank.* A good re-
 “ ply—Old Lord Radnor highly com-
 “ mended my Lord for it at the Council.

“ An. 1679, November. * Duke and

* The House of Commons moved for an address to the King to have the Duke of York removed from his presence and the Council.— He went over into Holland at the King’s request, and returning desired leave to retire into Scotland rather than live in foreign parts, where he went in the Character of Lord high Commissioner, and then attempted to lay a foundation for what he projected to carry into full execution, when he came to be King.

G

“ Ducheſs

“ Ducheſs of York lay at Durham in
 “ their way to Scotland, They ſtayed
 “ two or three days. The Duke gave a
 “ private intimation that no Papifts
 “ ſhould come to the Caſtle, whiſt he
 “ was at Durham. The Duke kiſſed my
 “ Lord at his coming: a particular mark
 “ of favour. Nothing was wanting to
 “ ſhew my Lord’s duty and reſpect
 “ to them when there. All the rarities
 “ that could be procured were hand-
 “ ſomely diſplayed and ſet forth. All
 “ the Duke’s attendants, which were
 “ numerous and could not be treated at
 “ the Caſtle, were kept at my Lord’s ex-
 “ pence in the Town. The Duke took
 “ particular notice of the laſt piece of
 “ prudence and civility, and repeated it
 “ to my Lord’s great honour and reſpect.

“ Duke Lauderdale, when high Com-
 “ miſſioner coming out of Scotland, was
 “ alſo entertained at Durham. When
 “ the Duke was at Dinner he told
 “ my Lord, *that the major part of the*
 “ *Nobility of Scotland waſthen at Din-*
 “ *ner.*

“ The

“ The Duke of Leeds was an Enemy
 “ to the Duke of York. Lord ****
 “ asked my lord *why he did not serve the*
 “ *Duke of Leeds?* My Lord said, *Leeds*
 “ *was an Enemy to the Duke of York*
 “ *his principal good friend.* At the ques-
 “ tion for committing the Duke of Leeds
 “ to the Tower, my Lord went out of
 “ the house, two or three of the Bishops
 “ my Lord’s friends followed him.
 “ The absence of these few turned the
 “ scale, for he was sent to the Tower for
 “ want of those votes.

“ Oate’s Plot. Oates was at dinner
 “ once in the chaplain’s room, when my
 “ Lord was there. Says my Lord,
 “ *Pray Mr. Oates, who was to be Bishop*
 “ *of Durham, if the plot had succeeded?*
 “ says he my Lord **** and named a
 “ great man. The question was poli-
 “ tic and the answer sudden and before
 “ witnesses; and tho’ afterwards attempt
 “ was made to blacken my Lord, yet
 “ the confession being before so many
 “ witnesses he failed in that point, from
 “ doing my Lord any real prejudice,
 “ and could fasten nothing on my Lord.

“ Doctor Stillingfleet was a sort of witness, or privy to it, and said *my Lord was a cunning man*. Altho’ the word cunning is no good epithet, yet in so critical a point and season it must be confessed *a good piece of management*. †

It

† The great ambiguity and many improbabilities which attended Oates’s discoveries, have involved the whole in such darkness, that the collected accounts Historians of those times have handed down to us prove very little, on which we can ground a solid judgment : There does not appear any object to induce the parties to so wicked a Farce, under which many lives were sacrificed, if we believe there really was no truth in the whole. Smollet who tries to cover the matter with Sarcasm and Ridicule, says, “ The Creatures of the Court were astonished, and intimidated into silence and submission.” It would be highly impertinent to intrude upon the reader, a rehearsal from historians of this strange transaction : it is our chief duty to examine with an eye of impartiality and understanding the expressions of our Notary, whose minutes were probably made at the instant, and in the Prelate’s house. He tells us the question my Lord put to Oates was *politic*—Why so ? if the Bishop was innocent, what need of policy ?—*Policy* is an epithet that connects itself with necessity.—The note-book asserts, what we do not find in any of our historians, not even Burnet, “ *that an attempt was made to blacken my Lord,*” but under Oates’s sudden answer and before witnesses, he could not fasten any thing on my Lord. Dr. Stillingfleet, who perhaps knew more than we do, and it is to be presumed he did, from his expressions, said *my Lord was a cunning man* ; And our Notary, who we presume was a cunning man

It is to be lamented that our Notary left this Point marked with so many suspicious characters; for where could be the management in so simple a question, if there was no degree of culpability to conceal; and none of our historians have attempted to impute any part of the dark proceedings of that affair to our Prelate. The old saying, *we bring the worst friends from home*, seems to fasten on the preceding paragraph.

man too, sat laughing in his sleeve, and puts down in his note-book "*that this was a good piece of management.*" The occasion made the management good or ill.

Dr. Stillingfleet was a man of Learning, but compared with Tillotson was of a more reserved and haughtier temper. He wrote many learned Tracts, was a great man in many respects, knew the world well, and was esteemed a very wise man. He applied himself much to the study of the Law and Records, and the origin of our Constitution, and was a very extraordinary man." Burnet.

He was in his person tall, graceful, and well proportioned; his countenance comely, fresh, and venerable; and his conversation was cheerful and obliging. His learning was very great and extensive, and his abilities very considerable; his apprehension was quick and sagacious, and his memory very retentive; and he was indefatigably studious. Biog. Brit.

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" An.

“ An. 1679, December 12. My Lord’s
 “ father dies.— His advice to his Chil-
 “ dren. *Beware of projects. Have no*
 “ *hand in changes of government. Had*
 “ *I the world to begin again. I would ne-*
 “ *ver be concerned about them.*”

“ An. 1681. Mr. John Crewe dies,
 “ and leaves my Lord, Newbold. He
 “ said *he would leave it to one that would*
 “ *make the Chimnies smoke.*” My Lord
 “ is Lord of the Manor, and has a fine
 “ park, &c. This is one of the Seats
 “ to my Lord’s quadruple alliance ; it
 “ fell also very commodious for his
 “ northern Journey.

Various have been the conjectures
 touching King Charles the Second’s
 death, and as Treason and Conspiracy
 were the common Epithets of the time,
 it was presumed by the majority that the
 death was by unfair means. Perhaps the
 following sentences may throw a new
 light upon the event. “ An. 1684,
 “ February 6. King Charles dies. My

“ Lord

“ Lord waited on him at Chapel the
 “ Sunday before. † My Lord never
 “ stirred

† We must recollect that Lord Russel moved, a Committee should be appointed to bring in a Bill for excluding the Duke of York from the Throne; Sunderland supported it with vehemence, and even the Duchess of Portsmouth gave all possible aid by her interest and interference, in hope, as some writers have asserted, that thereby her Son might have a chance for the Succession. Most of our historians alledge that King Charles the Second was seized with an apoplectic fit, which was fatal, “ He was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, after which he languished a few days, &c.” “ The sorrow and surprise of the people, co-operating with the terror of his successor, and the detestation of popery, ingendered a suspicion of his having been taken off by poison; but this upon enquiry, appeared without foundation: These are the words of one writer, comprehending the sentiments of that class, to whose opinions he was most attached. We are told, “ the King had formed a resolution to send the Duke of York beyond sea, or into Scotland, “ to recal Monmouth and assemble a free parliament.” Another writer says, “ the King’s disease was in the Stomach and bowels, and he was heard to groan most of the night; that he complained of a heavy oppression in his stomach and about his heart, and afterwards a sharp pain; that when he sat down to be shaved, just before the fit took him; he could not sit straight as he used to do, but continued in a stooping posture, with his hand upon his Stomach, ’till the fit came on. After he was brought out of it by bleeding, he complained of a racking pain in his Stomach, and of no indisposition any were else, and so continued to his death. So violent was the pain, when all hopes were gone, the Physicians were desired to use their
 “ art,

“ stirred from him during his sickness : ”

“ art, to procure him an easy death. Though the body was opened, the Physicians attending did not make a sufficient inquiry, and the stench of the body was intolerable : One Doctor Short declared it was his opinion the King *had foul play*, and soon afterwards being taken ill, before his death, said *he had met with the same treatment for opening his mind too freely* ”— Such are the heads of what historians have told us, touching this event. Smollet says positively, “ During his last illness, he received the Sacrament from the hands of a Catholic Priest, and died in that communion. Two papers written in his own hand, in defence of the Romish Religion, were found in his closet, and the Duke imprudently ordered them to be published.”

Our Notary, who might have obtained particular information from the Prelate touching the King's death, is very short upon the subject—My Lord was only two hours absent from the King, during five days and five nights sickness; could he have absented that two hours, in scruple of being present at the holy ceremony, asserted by Burnet, Smollet, and sundry others, to be performed by a Romish priest? Let us see how he screens the Duke of York from the public imputations which so many thousands at that time laid to his charge, touching the King's death—his enemies *could never fasten* ought upon him, as to his knowledge or privity of the King's illness,”—and what does he add, after telling us “that an Egg carried in it the mischievous effect, and that our Prelate was present with the King five days and five nights, two hours only excepted;” why he says, to crown all, “*that the King's illness was generally believed to be unnatural*?”—The Prelate had certainly

penned

“ nefs : * he was sick five days and five
 “ nights, and my Lord was not absent
 “ two hours. The King’s mischief and
 “ complaint was from eating a Swan’s
 “ Egg at the Duchefs of Portsmouth’s.
 “ She stole a diamond ring from his
 “ hand, while he was sick in bed, but
 “ King James made her return it after
 “ the King’s death. †

H

“ An.

penned *the one part* of the narrative, and the garrulous domestic, who was fuller of matter than forethought, *the latter sentences*. Can any impartial reader, see this obsequious servant of the Duke of York in a favourable light?

* Burnet insists upon the circumstances of Huddleston’s administering the Sacraments of the Church of Rome to the King; and says that none but the Earls of Bath and Fevertham were permitted to remain in the Room. Here he is more than a *left-handed friend* to our Prelate.

† “ The first time Dr. Tillotson preached before
 “ King Charles, was at my Lord’s request, and my
 “ Lord got the King to send him with an order to have
 “ it printed, and to be a Chaplain. My Lord was Dr.
 “ South’s principal friend, in his promotion at West-
 “ minster.” MSS.

“ Before we enter on King James’s reign, it will be
 “ necessary to review the Duke’s behaviour. When
 “ his Enemies sent him abroad, and during all the other
 “ parts of their behaviour to him, which was often op-
 “ posite

" An. 1684, December 14. Dean
 " Greenville promoted — Was a pre-
 " bendary of Durham. — Sir George
 " Wheeler married his niece. My Lord
 " then courted Lady Joanna Thornhill.
 " When Dean Sudbury died, my Lord
 " got the Deanery of Durham for Dr.
 " Greenville. The Arch-bishop of Can-

" posite and contrary to his opinion and inclinations,
 " his answer constantly was, "*Tell the King I obey,*
 " *I obey; and I wish all his Subjects would observe his*
 " *commands as much as I do.*" It highly adds to the
 " Duke of York's character also, that his Enemies
 " could never fasten ought upon him, as to his know-
 " ledge or privity of the King's illness, which was ge-
 " nerally believed to be unnatural." MSS.

From this annotation, one would doubt. — It is too much. —

" My Lord's obligations to the Duke, were in all
 " things performed to him with the greatest steadiness
 " love and friendship. The Duke's example of obedi-
 " ence to the King, could do no less than influence my
 " Lord, into greater strains of obedience, than the com-
 " mon opinions of the world. Generous minds are
 " moved by generous actions, *and without regarding*
 " *the community.* Such friendships not only command
 " the extent of their obedience, *but even the hazard*
 " *of life.*

" Royal authority and the obedience of subjects, are
 " to be treated of cautiously: They are slippery subjects
 " to handle." MSS.

" terbury

“terbury said to my Lord “*that Green-*
 “*vill was not worthy of the least stall in*
 “*Durham Church:* my Lord replied,
 “*He rather chose a Gentleman, than a*
 “*filly fellow, who knew nothing but books:*
 “says the Arch-bishop “*I beshrew thee.*”
 “upon Greenville’s nomination, Jefferies
 “got a promise of the stall: the Earl of
 “Bath told his brother Dean of it, and
 “the Dean told my Lord. My Lord
 “got the Dean to resign it, while the
 “Dean’s instrument was passing the
 “broad seal, and my Lord put Sir
 “George Wheeler into the Prebend, as
 “soon as ever the Dean’s instrument was
 “signed. Thus the Bath family was en-
 “couraged and Jefferies was balked.
 “Dr. South said to my Lord, after
 “Greenville was put in, *That my Lord*
 “*had paved his way with honour to*
 “*Durham.* *

In the History of Durham it is said
 “Upon the accession of James the second
 “to the Crown, the Bishop was in great
 “favour at Court, being thought most

* How are we to read this? as sarcasm or sincerity?

“ obsequious to the will of the Sovereign;
 “ accordingly on the 29th. of December,
 “ 1685, he was made Dean of his Majes-
 “ ty’s Chapel royal, in the room of
 “ Henry Bishop of London, who had
 “ been removed; and within a few days
 “ after admitted of the Privy Council.

The Note Book sets forth, that ‘ King
 “ James no sooner acceded, than he dis-
 “ carded Bishop Compton from being
 “ Dean of the royal Chapel; † certain
 “ it was, the King had a great disgust to
 “ him. The King offered the royal
 “ Chapel to my Lord, but he *modestly*
 “ desired to know if Compton had of-
 “ fended him; to which the King replied,
 “ *My Lord I am determined he shall not*
 “ *be there.* My Lord’s answer, “ As your
 “ Majesty is resolved on it, *and finding*
 “ *the Church is so unhappy as not to have*
 “ *you,* since I cannot be so near your
 “ person, as I was to your royal brother,
 “ I shall most humbly accept of your
 “ goodness.” This was rather a con-

† He went publicly to Mass in St. James’s Chapel,
 openly declaring his Religion.

“ straint

“ straint upon my Lord, than any
“ pleasure to him.

“ My Lord was sworn a privy coun-
“ cellor immediately after King James’s
“ accession.

“ In this reign, my Lord’s Jura Rega-
“ lia and Admiralty, with other powers
“ were very largely maintained. I think
“ my Lord acted under ancient privi-
“ lege, if he took out a commission, it was
“ one of a very extensive kind. †

“ My Lord assisted as supporter on
“ the King’s right hand, at the coronation,
“ as is customary for the Bishops of
“ Durham.

“ An. 1685. My Lord a chief friend
“ in procuring the See of Bristol for

† Mr. Hutchinson has set out by way of note a very long Letter, subscribed by William Lee, the contents of which are pertinent to the local subject, and may be of use to the inhabitants of the Palatinate: the application here is only to shew that our Prelate did *very largely indeed* maintain his Jura Regalia. Whoever wishes to consult the Letter observed upon, must refer to p. 562 of the work.

“ Sir

“ Sir Jonathan Trelawney. Believes he
 “ does not know it, but the fact is so. †

“ An. 1686. Lord chief Justice Jefferies went the northern circuit. He
 “ fined the Coroner Mr. Baddiley for
 “ some misdemeanor : After dinner Baddiley got admittance to the Judge,
 “ “ *How now*” says the Judge, “ *I suppose you are come to beg off your fine?*
 “ Says my Lord to the Judge, *No my Lord, have a care of that, for as you have laid it on, it belongs to me to take it off.* Jefferies was plaguily discontented. All fines and amercements
 “ are excepted in the King’s commission,
 “ as of right belonging to the See. He is
 “ by act of Parliament *Custos Rotulorum.*

† The Year 1685 was memorable for the insatiable cruelty which succeeded the defeat of Monmouth, and the ill fortune of Argyle.— It was also memorable for the daring declaration from the Throne, that the King had augmented the standing forces, and commissioned his creatures who had not qualified according to the tests prescribed by Law. The proceedings of the Houses of Parliament thereon only excited the King’s wrath and contempt, and he dissolved the House of Commons.— Our Prelate was a Privy Councillor, and held the royal ear, as much as he did the Duke of York’s; and he had interest enough to make Bishops.

“ An.

“ An. 1686. This Year Cartwright
 “ made a Bilhop. Had but an indiffer-
 “ ent character: certain it is, he was my
 “ Lord’s great enemy.

We must now for a while leave the Note book, and see what Mr. Hutchin-son has said, on the subject of the high com-missioned Court, and what his authorities prove. “ In 1686, * (Bp. Crewe) was appointed

* This Year was ushered in by making that wretch Alexander Fitton keeper of the Great Seal in Ireland, the Earl of Arundel privy Seal, and Tyrconnel Lord Lieutenant. Fitton had been convicted of forgery, and one writer says, he had no other qualities to recommend him, but being a convert to the Romish Church and a Renegado.—Tyrconnel was a ferocious bigot. Four Popish Lords were admitted to the Council, the Jesuits erected Colleges in England, and four Catholic Bishops stiled Apostolic Vicars, were suffered to range at large: Monks appeared in their habits, and the Catholic mini-sters managed the Administration. Controversial points were prohibited in the pulpit: but Tillotson, Stilling-fleet, Tenison, Patric, and Sherlock maintained against the directions of the Crown, those doctrines which ex-posed the errors of Rome.

Miles Prance the informer convicted of perjury, by which crime three innocent men suffered death, had his sentence remitted, being a Roman Catholic.

Sunderland sacrificed his religion but would not make a public abjuration. Rochester conferred with the priests,

" appointed one of the Commissioners,
 " in the new ecclesiastical commission,
 " erected by the King, and was proud
 " of that honour. † Bishop Burnet
 " says § he was lifted up with it, and
 " said, now his name would be recorded
 " in history; and when some of his
 " friends represented to him, the danger
 " of acting in a Court so illegally con-
 " stituted he said, he could not live if he
 " should lose the King's gracious smiles;
 " so low and so fawning was he." By
 virtue of that commission he appeared

priest's, but refused to change. he lost his office, but was
 silenced by a pension Clarendon the King's Brother
 was deprived of the privy Seal. We are told too, the
 King descended so low as to exhort that villain Kirke
 to become a proselyte. The ruffian told him *he was*
pre-engaged, for he had promised the King of Morocco,
that should he ever change his religion, he would turn
Mahometan. See an account of his want of humanity
 p. 647. Burnet's History of his own times.

† He gave Dr. Mangey a Prebend of Durham, for a
 flattering dedication prefixed to a Sermon, which, as
 Dr. Richard Grey, then his domestic Chaplain, assured
 Mr George Allby, he never read. He was fully sa-
 tisfied with the dedication. Hutchinson.

§ Vol. i. p. 676. Edit. 1724.

on the ninth of August, at the proceedings against Henry Bishop of London; and was for suspending him during the King's pleasure, tho' the Earl and Bishop of Rochester, and chief Justice Herbert were against it. * Immediately after that Bishop's suspension, commissioners were appointed to exercise all manner of ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the diocese of London, of which Bishop Crewe was one. * The twentieth of November following, he was present at and consenting to the degradation of Mr. Samuel Johnson, previous to the severe punishment that was inflicted on that eminent Divine. In the quality of an ecclesiastical Commissioner, he countenanced with his presence a prosecution carried on in May 1687 against Dr. Peachy Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, for refusing to admit one Alban Francis, a benedictine Monk, to the degree of Master of Arts in that University, without taking the oaths. † And in July the same year,

* It was proposed that he should be suspended during the King's pleasure. The Lord Chancellor and the poor spirited Bishop of Durham were for this. Burnet.

† Kennet's compl. Hist. p. 501.

I

he

*he offered to attend the Pope's Nuncio at his public entry into London ; but his Coachman refused to drive him. **

If these are scandalous and false assertions, tho' derived from the authorities speciously set forth, they should have been expunged from this modern work, or well examined before they were adopted—let us see what our MSS. says on these material charges.

“ An. 1686. High commission erected.
 “ ed. Eachard says, 1078, *in the largest*
 “ *extent that ever had been known in*
 “ *England.* See Judge Hale's opinion.
 “ I believe the old high Commission court
 “ had power to fine and imprison, but
 “ King James's gave no such power:
 “ When the high commission Court was
 “ proposed in King James's Council,
 “ my Lord was at Durham. Arch-bi-
 “ shop Sancroft in Council gave his
 “ ready assent to its being set up. Ele-

* Kennet's compl. Hist. p. 594. Salmon's lives of English Bishops. p. 397.

“ ven of the twelve Judges gave it as their
 “ opinion that it was legal, save old chief
 “ Baron Atkins and Brother. My Lord
 “ was sent for, by order of Council, from
 “ Durham, to appear at the opening of
 “ this Court. It was too late for him
 “ to pass his judgment when it was
 “ erected and so well approved of.
 “ When the Court sat the Arch-bishop
 “ did not appear. A messenger was sent
 “ to tell him of their second meeting,
 “ but *he would not come*. When my
 “ Lord found the Arch-bishop did not
 “ appear, he went to Lambeth and dis-
 “ cussed with him about it. My Lord
 “ being a stranger to the debates in Coun-
 “ cil, when proposed, could not urge
 “ any thing in that way to induce his
 “ Grace to come ; yet he told him, that
 “ by giving his consent when first pro-
 “ posed, and deserting it now, appeared
 “ no more than a design to abuse the
 “ others that remained, which gave the
 “ Arch-bishop great uneasiness and hin-
 “ dered his sleep, as he afterwards con-
 “ fessed ; yet he persisted not to come.
 “ The King was told of this, and they
 “ had an appointment to meet at Cole-
 “ brook ; the King told him he had con-
 “

“ sented to it and approved of it; the
 “ Bishop replied, upon second thoughts
 “ he would not come, and begged the
 “ King’s pardon. First Canterbury did
 “ not come. Second York was then
 “ dying or dead. Third, London was
 “ a general and old adversary to the
 “ King: so that Fourth, Durham was
 “ forced to be the first in the Commission
 “ and to bear the odium of it. *

“ An.

* This Court was erected manifestly for the purpose
 of distressing those ministers of the Church, who were
 strict adherers to the principle of the established religion.
 The Prelates in the Commission were the Arch bishop
 of Canterbury and the Bishops of Durham and Roches-
 ter, and of the lay members we see those choice spirits
 Judge Jefferies then created a Peer and Lord Chancel-
 lor of England, and the Earls of Rochester and Sunder-
 land, afterwards on the Bishop of Rochester’s declining
 the Bishop of Chester was put in. The Notary marks
 this commission with the word *odium*. Dr. Sharp was
 a mark of the King’s wrath, and exercising his function
 in the diocese of London where his Sermons tended to
 refute errors of religion, the Bishop refusing to suspend
 him he became the first object of this court’s authority.

If we believe the Notary, the Bishop was moved with
 tenderness in Compton’s Case.—we are bound to be-
 lieve the assertions, as we have all along read them
 with confidence.—This premised, what idea can we
 have of the Zeal of a Prelate, who speaking by the
 pen of his secretaty, tells us “*A Bishop was in an agree-
 able course of life under suspension ex officio, perhaps the*
best
”

“ An. 1686. August. The Bishop of
 “ London suspended. The Commis-
 “ sioners debated, if the suspension should
 “ not be *ex officio et beneficio*, and my
 “ Lord carried the point.” Here is to be
 observed upon all ecclesiastical vacancies,
 my Lord sent to Dean Compton to name
 such as he liked, which was complied
 with.” My Lord also saved the sentence
 “ from extending to the benefits and pro-
 “ fits of the See, which was of the great-
 “ est service to him. Under this light
 “ you are rather to consider the Bishop
 “ of London in an agreeable course of
 “ Life, perhaps the best he ever had ; he
 “ had all the gifts of the See without the
 “ appearance and importunities of it :
 “ He had ease from the duty and func-
 “ tion : He had all the profits without
 “ the trouble and expence of house-
 “ keeping : He had indeed the view of

*best he ever had, he had all the gifts of the See, ease from
 duty and function — alas alas ! what cannot Hypocrisy
 perform. — These we presume were the Prelate's
 dictates, and the Judgment which concludes the sen-
 tence, the effusion of the Secretary, for the Prelate
 could not talk of divine returns without reflecting on
 the iniquities of those measures wherein he was a privy
 Councillor ; and therefore the Egotism we fix upon
 the Notary.*

“ the

“ the King’s displeasure, and the notion
 “ of a hard sentence, which was no real
 “ inconveniency ; and on the other side
 “ to buoy up that, he had the common
 “ cry and public trumpeters of worth
 “ to exalt his Courage. *I believe* it is
 “ not uncharitable to think, that the
 “ money he saved in this retired station,
 “ was employed in appearing in arms
 “ against his King ; nor will it be un-
 “ christian to judge, that his abuse of it,
 “ and the suffering he underwent, in
 “ running so far into debt, together with
 “ the Court affronts and flights which
 “ were put upon him in King William’s
 “ time, were no more than a just and
 “ divine return to the haughty and in-
 “ solent carriage he always shewed
 “ against King James.

“ An. 1686. November 20 Eachard
 “ p. 1080. Though my Lord was only
 “ an assistant in Johnson’s Sentence, yet
 “ he voluntarily gave him Three Hun-
 “ dred Pounds. It may be considered
 “ here, what fatal mischiefs the clergy
 “ bring on themselves and their order,

“ by

“ by publishing things so contrary to
“ their office. †

“ Dr.

† Samuel Johnson “ a man of eminently good life and learning” so he is described to us by several, was persecuted in this Court, for an address to the Mariners and Soldiers, representing to them the guilt, baseness, and infamy, of serving as instruments to destroy the Religion and Constitution of their Country. What kind of apology was it for the Bishop, that in this vile business *he only was an assistant*; he was a principal, as much as if he had acted singly.—His giving the money was at a distant day, when it was necessary to him to still the clamours of the injured; when under the revolution he was afraid for his Bishopric, and was in jeopardy of the wrath of the Court.—This was his voluntary giving, in the language of the Jesuit; it was not compelled by fine or amercement: it was an oblation, and act of expiation.

The ceremony of Johnson's degradation was performed on the 20th. of November 1686, by Dr. Crewe, Dr. Sprat Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. White Bishop of Peterborough. Dr. Stillingfleet refused to have any hand in the transaction. He bore the whipping part of his Sentence with great fortitude: He received three hundred and seventeen stripes, with a whip of nine cords knotted. *Memoirs* prefixed to his works p. 12. About the time of King William's first Parliament, “the Bishop of Durham gave Mr. Johnson and his Lawyer a “meeting, and made his peace with him to their mutual satisfaction.” In June 1689 the House of Commons came to a resolution, “ That the Judgment against “ Mr. Johnson was illegal and cruel.” He was a man of considerable abilities and learning, and of very extensive knowledge in the history and constitution of his Country: he was unaffectedly pious, and his manners were strictly virtuous. *Biog. Brit.*

“ I never

“ Dr. Dolben took upon him by
 “ Letter, to correct Eachard in his first
 “ account ; which was done without my
 “ Lord’s privity ; the Doctor had a good
 “ deal to wipe off in his own family,
 “ especially his father’s transacting, at
 “ the Revolution. My Lord’s name
 “ being used in the same letter, and
 “ Eachard being liable to prosecution
 “ for *Scand. Magnatum*, very readily
 “ retracted both in his next edition,
 “ p. 1107 The truth of my Lord’s case
 “ is as follows. At his visitation Dr.
 “ Morton did not appear, and said he
 “ was exempted from visitations, by be-
 “ ing an Archdeacon, and for this only,
 “ he was suspended. Morton an obsti-
 “ nate fellow, advanced by my Lord

“ “ I never knew a man of a more innocent life, nor
 “ of greater virtue, which was proof against all tempta-
 “ tion.” John Hampden to the Ducheſs of Mazarine.

Lord Castlemain was sent Ambassador to Rome.
 was this done without the advice of Council ? Pope
 Innocent had too much understanding to be cajoled by
 such a business, he treated the Ambassador very coolly ;
 he had a strong aversion to every thing allied to faction,
 and the Court of Rome were too refined Politicians to
 expect great matters from such hasty ill-timed advances
 as were made to them.

“ from

“ from the lowest degree to a high sta-
 “ tion, not only refused reading the de-
 “ claration * (which was commonly
 “ refused by all my Lord’s clergy, but
 “ none suffered for it) yet this courage-
 “ ous Doctor, had the assurance, in the
 “ suffrages to say in the Cathedral, and
 “ my Lord I believe was present, *O Lord*
 “ *save the People*, instead of *the King*.
 “ How far such a piece of insolence
 “ might be strained to punishment, be-
 “ sides the censure of the church, for
 “ making such an alteration in the Ru-
 “ bric I cannot pretend to judge. It
 “ will not be improper to observe also,
 “ that this man, when my Lord’s castle
 “ was by some accidental means depri-
 “ ved of water, and all the prebendaries
 “ had desired my Lord to convey some
 “ from their fountain, he obstinately re-
 “ fused his consent. My Lord in his
 “ speech to the Chapter told them, *He*

* It seems his refusal to read the Declaration was the great offence.— From his advancement he was expected to be servile : Like the case of Johnson, when the Bishop was to make atonement, when the object of his servility was removed, and he breathed in another political atmosphere, he promoted Morton, and healed the wound.

K

“ was

“ *was sorry to be denied water where he
“ had given bread. My Lord afterwards
“ promoted this very man.*

“ Sir Thomas Haggerston, Baronet,
“ a considerable Roman Catholic in
“ Northumberland, as he went through
“ Durham, asked if the Bishop had read
“ *the thing*: they cried, *what thing?*
“ at last he said *the Declaration*; answer
“ was made, *no*; says he, *but if it is not*
“ *read, we will soon get one that will*
“ *read it.* †

“ My Lord took great care of Bow

† On the fourth of April was published that *Thing* as Sir Thomas Haggerston called it, disguised under the specious name of Liberty of Conscience, whereby the Secretaries were played off one against another, and the arch fiend might be better able to destroy them both. This was a declaration granting full Liberty of Conscience in all religious matters. Some of the english Bishops were so abject, as to influence their inferior Clergy to send flattering addresses to the Throne. Crewe of Durham, Barlow of Lincoln, Cartwright of Chester, Wood of Litchfield, and Watson of St. David's—what a Crew the Bishop of Durham heads in this List—Parker of Oxford got in with his farthing candle, and prevailed with one Minister to sign an address.—What the Scotch did, matters not.—So much for Sir Thomas's Thing.

Church,

“ Church, and actually saved it from the
 “ hands of the Papists. †

Leaving the Note book a while, we must again resort to the historian. The Bishop's name was inserted in a new ecclesiastical commission, issued out this Year (1687) wherein he acted during the severe proceedings against Magdalen College Oxford, for refusing to elect one Anthony Farmer their president, pursuant to the King's mandate. The Bishop continued acting as an ecclesiastical Commissioner (being stiled the grand inquisitor thereof) till October 1688, when that commission was abolished. Towards the end of the year 1687, he was employed, with the Bishops of Rochester and Peterborough, to draw up a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's being with Child. Thus he constantly complied with the King's designs, and coincided with his humours, till he discovered the Prince of Orange's party was likely to prevail: This induced him to absent himself from the Council

† Is this probable, or in the least consistent?

board ; and as he was servile, so was he abject ; he threw himself in the way of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, to tell him he was sorry for having so long concurred with the Court ; and begged to be reconciled to his Grace and the other Bishops. *

Hear what the Note book says, "An. 1687. My Lord refused being concerned about Magdalen College. † " The Commissioners exhibited subtle " management ; they still appealed from

* Salmon p. 527.

† Father Alban Francis, a Benedictine Monk, was recommended to the University of Cambridge, for the degree of Master of Arts. The University refused, and the Vice Chancellor Dr. Peachey being summoned before the Inquisitors, was deprived of his Office and headship of Magdalen College. One Farmer, a new Convert, whose character in other respects lay under imputation, and who a respectable writer says, *had promised to declare himself a Papist*, by the King's mandate to Magdalen College Oxford was directed to be elected president. Cartwright Bishop of Chester and one of the Judges were the chief of the delegation on Bishop Parker's nomination.

All the fellows of the College being twenty-five in number, (except three creatures of the Court) were deprived, together with Dr. Hough whom they had elected president.

their

“ their proceedings at Oxford, to the
 “ Court and Commissioners at London,
 “ tho’ all they did below was as effectual
 “ as if done by the full number of Com-
 “ missioners together. This was bring-
 “ ing the rest equally into the Scrape.

Is there any fact set forth that can remove the impressions given by the Historian and the authorities he refers to : The Bishop did not enter any protest against the proceedings, his was a concurrence ; and how can we believe “ *he refused being concerned,*” when his notary says, *there was subtle management, bringing the rest equally into the Scrape.*

As to the grievous charge, of his offering to attend the Pope’s Nuncio, † at
 his

† Ferdinand Dada, received this dignity from the Pope ; he had constantly resided in England, and was about the King’s Person from the time of his Accession. Any person assuming this Character in England, was by the Laws declared guilty of High Treason. On the third of July he made a public entry into Windsor in his Pontificals, preceded by a Cross and attended by a train of Monks in the habits of their several orders. This strange project was said to be suggested to the King, by his Consent and father confessor Edward
 Peter

his public entry into London, one would conceive the Notary would with the same subtlety he has discovered, in some parts of the Note book, have laboured instances and insinuations, to have taken off the odium of such an intention, and turned so laughable a circumstance into ridicule; for nothing could be more ridiculous in our great Prelate than even a mental intention, without an effort, which his Coachman was obliged to oppose. The Coachman John Coventry deserved much at the Prelate's hands; he left to the Wife of this good governor of his chariot, by his Will, a legacy of Ten Pounds, and an annuity of Ten Pounds to the coachman, his wife, and Thomas their Son and the Survivor of them. But we shall not be pardoned for this protraction. To the Note book.

" An. 1687. Meeting the Pope's Nuncio, had best never be mentioned."

Petere or Peters, who is represented by the generality of writers as a shallow bigot.

" This fellow was admitted to the Council board, contrary to the advice of all the leading men among the Catholics," Smollet says.

We

We have conceived, and with what degree of likelihood is left to the reader, that the *Note Book* was composed as minutes for some historian, who was intended to have wrote the life, or an apology for the life of the Bishop; and the hint given in the preceding sentence, appears to support the Idea.

“ An. 1687. Father Peters sworn
 “ privy counsellor, unexpectedly. †
 “ My Lord went no more to council.
 “ Lord Preston † wrote to my Lord, by
 “ the King’s order, about it: My Lord
 “ went to see the King: says his Majesty

† It was given out, that the King was resolved to get a Cardinal’s Cap for him, and to make him Archbishop of York. Burnet.

Father Petre had gained such an ascendant that he was considered as the first minister of State. Ibid.

† Lord Preston was made Secretary of State. It would not have been possible for the Bishop of Durham to have joined in the Council of Peters, in the case of the petitioning Bishops: But we cannot have sufficient faith in the Note book to believe Peters was dismissed the Council, because our Bishop would not sit with him at the board. His advice had become too obnoxious to be continued longer.

“ My

“ *My Lord you abandon me*”: those words went very near my Lord, but my Lord replied, *that he could not come to Council while Father Peters was there*: the King assured him, *if that was the reason Father Peters should come no more*. Father Peters came no more to the council. When he ran away, my Lord was one of the council that signed the warrant to apprehend him: The messenger failed in the attempt and he escaped. †

“ King James in council said, *“he that is not with me is against me*; but my Lord handsomely explained it away. My Lord recommended some

† We hear not a word in the Note book of the King's second Declaration; in objection to which the seven Bishops, Arch-bishop Sancroft at their head, suffered imprisonment. Lloyd Bishop of St. Asaph, Kenn of Bath and Wells, Turner of Ely, Lake of Chichester, White of Peterborough, and Trelawney of Bristol. The Bishops of Durham and Rochester ordered the Declaration to be read in their Churches, but the audience would not stay to hear it. The description of the holy Prelates going to the Tower is highly affecting, and in contrast to the Bishop of Durham's Carriage is recommended to the reader's revival; for as light is heightened by shade, in painting, so are the great strokes of a back ground as well worth the Connoisseur's attention as the foremost figures of a painter's design.

“ of

“ of the Montague family to the King,
 “ but old Sunderland said, *did you ever*
 “ *know a Montague an honest man.* Old
 “ Sunderland used to cry often to my
 “ Lord “ *we must be all of a piece.*”

“ An. 1687. The Queen with child.
 “ Public Thanksgiving. Whispers in
 “ Court of her miscarriage. The King
 “ said in Council, *that there was a ru-*
 “ *mour of the Queen's miscarriage,* but
 “ *it was not so:* All was hushed.

“ An. 1688. June. My Lord at
 “ Durham at the Child's birth. My
 “ Lord did not see it for three Months
 “ after. His notions of it. * Duchefs
 L “ of

* Here are we left in the dark—It would have been
 pleasing to have heard his opinion—The Doubts which
 prevailed were such as occasioned depositions to be taken
 in support of the due birth of a Prince of Wales—The
 chief force of which, was (for we have just cast our eye
 over a copy of the Depositions) that some heard the
 Queen cry or sigh; the Child was not heard—The
 wise Bishops and others stood aloof and were no wit-
 nesses at all, and in short there was not one spectator
 could prove the birth.—Burnet took pains to collect
 much circumstantial evidence to prove there was no
 birth, and has been ridiculed for so doing by every suc-
 ceeding writer, as from too great Zeal he carried his
 researches

“ of Powis † present when he saw it ;
 “ her Grace’s observation of the Child’s
 “ piety, *the eyes of it continually turned*
 “ *up to heaven* : when in truth the child
 “ was lying in its cradle, and so the eyes
 “ unavoidably fixed.

“ An. 1688. October 5th. ‡ High
 “ commission court dissolved. Eachard

researches too far. It is certain that the Princess Anne of Denmark was gone to Bath ; her presence would have been of consequence, and fully silenced the reports. Smollet, whose bias is flagrant, says, “ Many people concluded that there must have been something very weak and defective in a cause that required such extraordinary support, not considering that their own prejudices had obliged the King to have recourse to such an extraordinary investigation.”

† A Zealous managing Papist. Burnet.

‡ James now tried the temper of his Army and Navy, hoping he could influence them in his despotic measures ; in which being disappointed he ingrafted Irish Catholics into every Corps. Smollet says “ The Bishops of Durham, Rochester, and Chester still approved of all his measures. The Bishop of Durham suspended thirty ministers of his Diocese who refused to read the Declaration. The Bishop of Rochester seeing the King proceeding with such a career in the road to ruin, resolved to consult his own safety in time, and withdrew, &c.”

“ p. 1116 says, my Lord’s pardon was
 “ in November, but I think it about the
 “ twentieth of October. The pardon
 “ was dated a day or two before the
 “ time that King William’s exceptions
 “ took place. Judge Dormer sued it
 “ out. Old Wortley produced it in
 “ Westminster hall. Pemberton said,
 “ and so did the Attorney general, that
 “ the Pardon was a good Pardon.
 “ Eachard p. 1118. My Lord appeared
 “ then among the Bishops; when the
 “ King put the question to my Lord,
 “ *if he had invited over the Prince of*
 “ *Orange*, said my Lord, *Who I Sire, no,*
 “ *I shall be the last man in England that*
 “ *shall be guilty of that.*

“ It was thought Arch-bishop San-
 “ croft protesting so publicly against the
 “ Prince of Orange at this meeting, was
 “ the chief obstacle to his swearing to
 “ King William. †

L 2

“ King

† Smollet and other Writers say, “ When James un-
 “ derstood that the Prince of Orange in his Manifesto
 “ had declared he was invited by a great number of
 “ Lords spiritual and temporal, he summoned the Arch-
 “ bishop of Canterbury and three or four other Prelates
 “ into

“ King James said to the Bishops at
 “ this conference, *My Lords you have*
 “ *ruined me, and I have ruined you.*

“ The Arch-bishop signed the Affo-
 “ ciation. † My Lord put upon in the
 “ House of Lords to sign the Association
 “ No says he, *when it is law, I will sign*
 “ *it, but not before.*”

“ My Lord signed the Order to quiet
 “ the Soldiers.

“ into his presence, and insisted upon their signing a
 “ declaration to disprove the Prince's assertion : they
 “ refused, and the King dismissed them with marks of
 “ the most violent indignation.

No Historian gives us an account of the Arch-bishop protesting against the Prince of Orange ; on the contrary, he signed the invitation at Guild hall with the other Peers and Privy Councillors. He did not attend to welcome the Prince of Orange, nor did he sit in the Convention. Burnet. &c. &c.

† This was an Association for the defence of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, binding the subscribers to stand by one another, until by a free Parliament their religion and privileges should be secured. We see the Bishop of Durham in the following Note, *in full Character* ; he would not sign the Association *till it was Law* ; when it was Law, his Signature would have been as insignificant as his refusal was.

“ December

“ December 16th. The King returns
“ to London. My Lord received him,
“ and he kindly took my Lord by the
“ hand, and squeezed it, with some de-
“ light to see him.

“ December 23. The King finally
“ leaves the Nation.

“ January 29. The Question : for a
“ King fifty-one, and forty-nine for a
“ Regent. *Here it is matter of great*
“ *doubt to me, how my Lord behaved him-*
“ *self.* †

“ February

† “ Flying Post, An. 1724, contains a hard passage
“ on my Lord, but I know not the truth.” MSS.

“ In King James’s reign, three well dressed Gentle-
“ men came to my Lord’s house about nine at night,
“ and asked the Porter where my Lord was ; the Por-
“ ter answered in bed, and for ought he knew asleep.
“ Notwithstanding my Lord was then actually in Bed,
“ yet they vehemently affirmed, at the very door, he
“ was then at the Popish Mass. I believe old *Coventry*,
“ the Coachman, may give us some light touching my
“ Lord’s great caution throughout life, in refusing to
“ admit Strangers of what rank soever, to discourse
“ with him in private, and so always ordered two or
“ three of his Servants to stay in the room with him.
“ Strangers have often said, “ *My Lord I have some*
“ *private affairs with you,*” to which he as constantly
replied,

" February 13th. 1688. Declaration
" of rights.

To proceed with the Historian, The Bishop found it was now time to retract, change his countenance, and counterwork his former principles; and in the convocation that met in January 1688-9 to consider of filling the Throne, he was one of those who voted on the sixth of February, that James the Second had abdicated the Kingdom. * Notwithstand-

" replied, "*Sir I have none with you, nor do I know of
" ought you cannot speak before this company; which has
" often delivered him from Stratagem, and from the
" means of fastening ought upon him.*" MSS.

It must be matter of great doubt to the reader, how this famous Prelate behaved himself on the occasion, when the Lords assented to the Vote of the Commons, which expressed, " that King James the Second having
" endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the King-
" dom, by breaking the original contract between
" King and People, and by the advice of Jesuits and
" other wicked persons having violated the fundamen-
" tal Laws and withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom,
" hath abdicated the Government, and that the Throne
" is thereby vacant."

There were but two Bishops in this majority, London and Bristol, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury was not in the House.

* Wood, Ath. Ox.

ing

ing all this, his thorough compliance with the late Court's arbitrary designs, had rendered him so obnoxious to the nation that he was excepted by name out of the pardon granted by William and Mary the 23d. of May 1690. § The Bishop was so terrified with this public mark of ignominy, that he absconded for a time, and actually fled beyond Sea. Kennet (p. 597) says, "that he despaired
 " of any favour at the revolution and
 " was once got beyond Sea in a fright;
 " but being brought back by the importunities of a domestic servant, he made
 " fresh interest in the new court and
 " Parliament, and bought off the complaints of Mr. Samuel Johnson and
 " others, who had suffered by him." Bishop Burnet (v. 1. p. 822.) likewise tells us, " The poor Bishop of Durham,
 " who had absconded for some time,
 " and was waiting for a Ship to get beyond Sea, fearing public affronts, and
 " had offered to compound by resigning
 " his Bishopric † was now prevailed on
 " to

§ Stat. William and Mary, Sec. I. Chap. X.

† He offered to resign the Bishopric to Dr. Burnet,
 and

“ to come, and by voting for the new set-
 “ tlement, to merit at least a pardon for
 “ all that he had done; which, all things
 “ considered, was thought very indecent
 “ in him, yet not unbecoming the rest of
 “ his Life and Character.” By what
 “ means he effected his purpose, is not
 “ easy to determine; but it is certain he
 “ made his peace with the Court, and
 “ preserved his Bishopric: In order to
 “ secure himself the possession of that
 “ dignity, he was forced to permit the
 “ Crown to dispose of, or at least to no-
 “ minate, to his Prebends of Durham
 “ as they should become vacant. †

The Note book says “ An, 1688. The
 “ latter end of February my Lord went
 “ over into Holland, his attendants Mr.
 “ James Montague his Nephew, who
 “ was perfect master of the French lan-
 “ guage, my Lord’s servant Harry Carter
 “ who was master of the Dutch language,

and trust to his generosity for the payment of one thou-
 sand pounds a year out of it; but he was of too scrupul-
 ous a conscience to accept it upon any such terms.

† Biog. Brit. p. 1521.

“ and

“ and one Mr. John Turner a facetious
 “ pleasant man, a fellow of Kings Col-
 “ lege, Cambridge. My Lord embarked
 “ for Holland in a clean new vessel, for
 “ five days they had a violent Storm,
 “ the Seamen lost their gage, and were
 “ confounded in their calculations; my
 “ Lord on Saturday at six in the evening
 “ took the compass, and steered the ves-
 “ sel into the Brill; the wind turned fair
 “ but the tide contrary; on Sunday
 “ about one they got to Rotterdam. After
 “ my Lord had refreshed himself on
 “ shore, he walked round the town, visit-
 “ ed the Churches and other curiosities :
 “ He staid about three weeks. Will
 “ frequently mimic the gestures of the
 “ Preachers with much pleasantry.
 “ Went to Leyden, where he met with
 “ his old Tutor Mr. Hickman, who re-
 “ tired from Brackley at the restoration :
 “ My Lord told him of the government
 “ oaths, *Alack alack!* says he, *are they*
 “ *come to that again, that is poor doing*
 “ *indeed!* — Hickman was a lover of
 “ *Aqua Cinnamomi*. My Lord visited
 “ Brussels and Antwerp, and continued
 “ abroad four or five months : Returned
 “ to England in July, the same year :

M

“ never

“ never lived more to his satisfaction.
 “ Was suspected to be the Earl of North-
 “ umberland *Un homme fort scavant.*
 “ My Lord has often said, he would not
 “ have wanted the pleasure of this voyage
 “ for any consideration.

“ During my Lord's stay abroad,
 “ King William and Queen Mary were
 “ crowned. My Lord had letters, kindly
 “ to invite his attendance to assist at
 “ that ceremony, and large promises of
 “ favour and welcome reception ; but
 “ he would not return at that time. Re-
 “ turning in July he fell into a deep
 “ calm, was many days at Sea, and not
 “ a breeze to move the vessel. It pleased
 “ God my Lord came to London the
 “ day before the time limited for taking
 “ the oaths to government expired.
 “ Upon inquiry, he found the House of
 “ Lords had adjourned three days be-
 “ fore the expiration of the limited time,
 “ which adjournment was chiefly pro-
 “ moted by the Bishop of Sarum, who
 “ was a well wisher to have Durham-va-
 “ cant: upon this, he got his country-
 “ man Sir Thomas Stamp, then Lord
 “ Mayor of London, to call a Guild,
 “ and

“ and in Guild hall the day before the
 “ time limited for all persons to qualify
 “ themselves to government, did my
 “ Lord take those public oaths. This
 “ was no sooner done, than the news was
 “ carried to Court, which was no small
 “ mortification, particularly to Burnet,
 “ who had got King William’s promise
 “ of the Bilhopric, if my Lord did not
 “ comply with the Laws. Old Lord
 “ Falconberg in the King’s bed chamber,
 “ said *my Lord had done wisely or was*
 “ *a wise man in taking the oaths.* My
 “ Lord’s pardon was the day before the
 “ exception, his swearing was the day
 “ before the time expired; had either of
 “ them been wanting, or omitted, he
 “ would not have continued in the See
 “ of Durham; at least not quietly. *My*
 “ *Lord was never out of the dominions of*
 “ *the States of Holland.* †

“ An. 1689. In July or August my
 “ Lord went down into Leicestershire;
 “ whilst there, the public papers, among
 “ which was the Gazette, actually de-

† Went to Brussels, &c.

“ clared my Lord’s going to France,
 “ and other things very false and de-
 “ rogatory of his honour; what his
 “ Enemies could not do in effect, they
 “ did in reputation, in which they were
 “ as much encouraged as possible.

“ King William’s act of oblivion ex-
 “ cepted my Lord: the effect of the act
 “ could not do my Lord any real pre-
 “ judice, yet was such a slur, as opened
 “ the mouths of all my lord’s enemies, to
 “ blacken and asperse him as much as
 “ they could. My Lord spoke in the
 “ House of Lords against the oblivion
 “ act; the speech was so applauded that
 “ twenty Lords or more came to my
 “ Lord, and promised to speak to the
 “ King to have my Lord’s name erased;
 “ my Lord thanked them for their pro-
 “ mised services, but said, *he would put*
 “ *up the exception on his Tomb-stone.*
 “ Lord Oxford or Vere said *my Lord*
 “ *spoke like an angel.* Lord Maccles-
 “ field said my Lord’s speech saved him.
 “ The Duke of Leeds was sent to the
 “ Tower, by my Lord’s going away
 “ from the Question, and certain it is
 “ that Leeds was the man that got my
 “ lord’s

“ lord’s name excepted in this oblivion
“ act.

“ Just before my lord set out on his
“ Holland voyage, among other things
“ of his foresight and care, † he com-
“ mitted the trust of his Library, Manu-
“ scripts and other valuable things to
“ his Chaplain Dr. Eyres. He lodged
“ them for safety in his Taylor’s house,
“ one Miller, but the value unknown to
“ Miller, who soon after broke and was
“ seized on, but unknown to Dr. Eyres.
“ Soon after Dr. Eyres died, and there
“ was an end of all my lord’s Books,
“ Sermons and other valuable papers.
“ The Taylor said Eyres owed him
“ money, and so one way or other all
“ was lost.

“ My lord was a Lent preacher before
“ the Court for twenty years ; none met
“ with more applause, and never had any
“ one a more graceful manner and de-

† Where was the great foresight and care in this matter, without we presume it prevented his papers being seized and searched, and so saved some fatal discoveries.

“ livery.

“ livery. My lord frequently desired
 “ his friends to be watchful, that after
 “ his death nothing stole out into the
 “ world under the name of his works
 “ and sermons.

“ My lord’s conferences with some
 “ revolution lords, were, with Ralph
 “ afterwards Duke Montague. He
 “ having a grant of Master of the Royal
 “ Wardrobe, and being dispossessed of it
 “ in part of King Charles’s, and all King
 “ James’s reign, and tho’ very busy for
 “ the Prince of Orange, was like to lose
 “ it, and have no remedy from King
 “ William; therefore he desired the law
 “ might judge of his case; says the King
 “ *what do you tell me of Law for?*—how-
 “ ever Montague with strong applica-
 “ tions got his point, Montague told
 “ my lord, King William *was carried*
 “ *about in Arms*. Second, lord Oxford
 “ Vere, who expected some assistance
 “ from the Court, said, *The revolution*
 “ *he found was a rope of Sand*. Third.
 “ Bishop Compton desired the King’s
 “ leave to entertain poor Bishop

“ Kenn

“ Kenn † at Fulham ; he was answered
 “ at the Council table by the King, *that*
 “ *he had encouraged too many of his Ene-*
 “ *mies.* When Compton told my lord
 “ of it, says my lord, *that was well worth*
 “ *your pains.*

“ My lord’s commissions of Lieute-
 “ nancy and Admiralty were given to
 “ lord Scarbrough.

“ My lord was excepted in King
 “ William’s act of grace.

“ When King William was in Hol-
 “ land, Arch-bishop Tillotson had the
 “ Queen’s leave, to introduce my lord
 “ to kiss her hand, and he was graciously
 “ received. When King William came
 “ over, he demurred touching my lord’s
 “ admittance, but it being near Christ-
 “ mas, and the Queen having interfered,
 “ my lord was permitted to kiss hands :

† A man of an ascetic course of life, of a very lively
 temper but too hot and sudden. The King (Cha. II.)
 seemed fond of him; and by him and Turner the Papists
 hoped that great progress might be made in gaining, or
 at least deluding the Clergy. Burnet.

“ But

“ But upon my lord’s desiring to know
 “ what offence he had committed, † the
 “ King turned away without making a
 “ reply.

“ An. 1691. My lord courted Mrs.
 “ Dorothy Forster, but it went off to
 “ the public view, as if she refused, being
 “ too young.

“ St. Thomas’s day 1691. Penelope
 “ Lady Tynt, widow of Sir Hugh Tynt,
 “ and daughter of Sir Phillip Trowde,
 “ a known Loyalist, was married to my
 “ lord. He had been much importuned
 “ by his friends to marry, but a disap-
 “ pointment in his first love, much bu-
 “ siness, and other affairs prevented.
 “ Bishop Croft’s daughter was his first
 “ love, her portion three thousand
 “ pounds was set, but she died of the
 “ measles.

“ Sir John Fenwick’s Trial, my lord

‡ Those who are acquainted with the graces of
 Modesty, will discover a vast display thereof in this
 conduct.

“ closely

“ closely attended; Captain Tempest of
 “ old Durham said, he had orders from
 “ King James to thank my Lord for it,
 “ and that all other things were forgiven:
 “ But how, or in what manner he had
 “ the authority, or whether it was true
 “ or false my Lord knew not. †

“ Queen Mary dies, my Lord attend-
 “ ed her Funeral, a true mourner for her
 “ loss. My Lord always waited on her
 “ at his departure and arrival in Town,
 “ to receive her commands: My Lord
 “ did the same to the King and all
 “ crowned heads, as much through his
 “ breeding and common civility, as the
 “ duty of a subject.

“ Another act of grace passed, when
 “ my Lord’s name was left out of the
 “ exceptions.

“ Though the Duke of Leeds got my
 “ Lord’s name excepted, and it stood so

† James’s Partizans knew very well our Prelate’s
 mind. Who dared to bring such a message, if he was
 not sure of his man.

N^o “ for

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 “ what offence he had committed, † the
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 “ Lord’s name excepted, and it stood so

† James’s Partizans knew very well our Prelate’s
 mind. Who dared to bring such a message, if he was
 not sure of his man.

“ for several years, nothing ever appear-
 “ ed against him.

“ My Lord out of his private charity,
 “ and from his sole pleasure, gave Julian
 “ Johnson three hundred or five hun-
 “ dred pounds. †

“ An. 1697, November 30. Lord
 “ Thomas Crewe dies. The Barony
 “ descended to my Lord. Besides the
 “ Honor he was heir to all his father's
 “ Estate, tho' much impaired by his sis-
 “ ter in Laws practices, who was after-
 “ wards married to Lord Torrington;
 “ three thousand pounds per annum was
 “ actually lopped off. He was likewise
 “ heir to Stene, the place of his birth
 “ and present residence, where his an-
 “ cestors were buried, and where he him-
 “ self will lie. ‡ Tho' he was the sixth
 “ in

† His private charity and sole pleasure were graces
 to his oblation.

‡ This expression gives credit to the facts stated in
 this Note book, as it proves several of the notes
 were made during the Prelate's life.

Mr. Hutchinson speaking of this event, says “ By
 “ the

“ in succession from it, yet he possessed
 “ it longer than any of his family, except
 “ his Grandfather.

“ An. 1697. My Lord summoned to
 “ Parliament by two writs, one as Lord
 “ Crewe, the other as Bishop of Durham.
 “ Old Lord Bradford asked my Lord
 “ his age at that time, who was sixty-
 “ four; oh says Bradford, that I was
 “ but as young as you. Bradford was
 “ then older; but before he died, his son
 “ was sixty-seven, so long was he of
 “ coming to his Honors.

“ My Lord the first that united the
 “ dignities of spiritual and temporal
 “ Lord. He appeared and voted in
 “ either capacity as he pleased, and
 “ made Proxies accordingly. When
 “ quadruple alliances came in fashion,
 “ my Lord's was Durham, Auckland,
 “ Newbold and Stene, four houses he

“ the death of his two elder Brothers in 1691 he be-
 “ came Baron Crewe of Stene; and about the twenty-
 “ first of December in the same year, he married,
 “ but left no issue. During the rest of King William's
 “ reign he remained quiet and unmolested tho' not
 “ much considered. In 1710 he was one of the Lords
 “ that opposed the prosecution then carried on against
 “ Dr. Sacheverell, declared him not guilty, and pro-
 “ tested against several steps taken in that affair.

“ visited every year, and constantly in
 “ his Diocese, till his last sickness in
 “ London, An. 1715-6.

“ An. 1699, March 9. Penelope
 “ Lady Crewe dies at Stene.

“ An. 1700, July 23. My Lord
 “ married at Durham, to Mrs. Dorothy
 “ Forster, daughter of Sir William
 “ Forster of Bambrough Castle in North-
 “ umberland.

“ An. 1701, March 8. King William
 “ dies. My Lord was then at Durham.
 “ A relation of my Lord's was deplor-
 “ ing King William's short reign—says
 “ my Lord “ *good truly I thought it a*
 “ *long one.*” †

“ My Lord proclaims Queen Anne.

† There Reader is a *Coup de grace*. In justice to
 the Character of this illustrious Prelate, review the
 leading strokes of James the Second's reign, recollect
 the principles on which he moved, the measures he
 pursued, and the Council he possessed: then proceed
 to the lenience of William, and in judgment say, what
 such a speech from such a man, merited.

“ My

“ My Lord supported the Queen’s
 “ right hand at the Coronation. Lady
 “ Crewe also walked as a Peerefs. The
 “ Queen expreffed a particular regard
 “ for Lady Crewe and faid ſhe had an
 “ honeſt face. My Lord put up his
 “ claim for the Lieutenancy but was
 “ refuſed.

An. 1704. My lord appointed a Lent
 “ preacher. Queen Anne wrote his
 “ name with her own hand, and ſtruck
 “ out Litchfield. My lord deſired to be
 “ excuſed, but ſhe perſiſted in it. The
 “ Earl of Kent, my lord’s Nephew was
 “ then Lord Chamberlain. Lord Hali-
 “ fax and others ſaid his Sermon did
 “ my lord more credit than any one he
 “ ever heard. Lord Bradford and others
 “ ſaid more. The Queen thanked my
 “ lord.

“ My lord’s preferments always ge-
 “ nerous. He refuſed great applications,
 “ and having but few things in his
 “ gift, † was reſolved to be his own
 “ maſter.

† Notoriously falſe — If he compounded, by yield-
 ing

“ master. He disoblighd several great
 “ men by so doing. Arch-bishop Sharp,
 “ the Dean of York, Earls Nottingham
 “ and Guernsey begged Sedgefield for
 “ Dr. Finch, but my lord said he hoped
 “ they would not be disoblighd at his
 “ refusal. My lord’s Clergy were great
 “ benefactors in the Diocese; their
 “ houses and churches were all repaired,
 “ and many or most of them beautified
 “ and adorned. My lord was a con-
 “ stant visiter of his Diocese for forty
 “ years, his visitations regular, and con-
 “ sultations annual. He was a great pro-
 “ moter of Church Music, and brought
 “ up many in that way. He sent the
 “ Queen a boy out of Durham Cathed-
 “ dral. He was a benefactor to his two
 “ Chapels with Organs. Was a constant
 “ builder and was always employed in
 “ some useful work or other about his
 “ Castle of Durham and Auckland.

“ My lord steady, and gave constant

ing to the Crown the nomination to his Prebends, many
 of his best gifts were locked up; if the fact was so per-
 haps Sedgefield, Houghton le Spring, Haughton, Stan-
 hope, WASHINGTON and some others were under the
 same predicament.

“ attendance

“ attendance at Dr. Sacheverel's Trial. †

“ When he went into his Diocese
 “ that Summer, all the gentry and cler-
 “ gy met him, and speeches were made
 “ with the thanks of the County for his
 “ good services to the Church. Sir H.
 “ Bellafise said there were at least five
 “ thousand horse in the Cavalcade.

“ An. 1712. My lord restored to his
 “ Lieutenantcy, and accordingly sworn
 “ in at the Council Table. When he

† The Articles of impeachment on which he was
 tried were

I. That he had cast black and odious colours upon
 his late Majesty and the Revolution.

II. That he suggests and maintains the toleration to
 be unreasonable, and the allowance of it to be unwar-
 rantable.

III. That the Church of England is in a condition
 of peril and adversity under her Majesty's administration.

IV. That her Majesty's administration both in ec-
 clesiastical and civil affairs tends to the destruction of
 the Constitution.

The Bishops of Chester, Bath and Wells, Rochester,
 Durham, London, and the Arch-bishop of York, de-
 clared him not guilty.

“ kissed

"kissed the Queen's hand he told her,
 "as a Bishop he prayed for her and as
 "her Lieutenant he would fight for her.
 "My lord of Oxford kept the Bishop
 "back twelve months after this office
 "was promised him.

"An. 1713. The Duke of Leeds
 "and my lord met at St. James's house
 "upon the back stairs, the Duke was
 "going up, and the Bishop who had
 "been with the Queen was going down;
 "says Leeds, "*how does your Lordship*
 "*do? I have known you a long time.*"
 "Yes, says my lord, *you have remember-*
 "*ed me ever since 1679.*"

"An. 1714. Lord Wharton met my
 "lord in the Lords House, and Whar-
 "ton a little before was turned out of
 "Ireland as Lord Lieutenant; says he
 "to my lord, "*How does your eminency?*"
 "Thank you my Lord, replies the Bishop,
 "*how does your excellency do?*" Lord
 "Oxford sent to my lord, to beg his at-
 "tendance in the house, says my lord,
 "tell him from me *I know the Court as*
 "*well as he, and longer, and that he does*
 "not

" *not use me like a Gentleman.*

" An. 1715. Old Bishop Sarum met
 " my Lord, and my Lord offered his
 " right hand to him, says Burnet to my
 " Lord, *I won't give you my right hand,*
 " then says my Lord, *give me your left,*
 " which was complied with ; *well now,*
 " says my Lord, *remember we are left-*
 " *handed friends.*

" My Lord attended Lord Oxford's
 " impeachment, and sat up for him all
 " night, even to the hazard of his life.

" An. 1719. August. Queen Anne
 " dies. My Lord proclaimed King
 " George at Durham.

" October 20. King George Crown-
 " ed, my Lord was his right hand sup-
 " porter. Greatly hazarded his health
 " by the undertaking.

" October 21. My Lord went to
 " see the King. The King said my
 " Lord was less tired than he was. My
 " Lord told his Majesty it was the third
 " coronation

“ coronation at which he was supporter,
 “ viz. King George, Queen Anne, and
 “ King James; says the King in answer,
 “ *Oh King James.* The Prince asked
 “ him where he was at King William’s
 “ Coronation, my Lord replied, *Sire I*
 “ *was then in the Low Countries.*

“ My Lord turned out of his Lieu-
 “ tenancy.

“ My Lord attended the Princess, she
 “ admired my Lord’s cane, he told her,
 “ *with that, when he was Lord Lieute-*
 “ *nant, he gave the word of command.*
 “ The Princess took notice of my Lord’s
 “ neatness, and particularly his cap, she
 “ said if it was in her power she would
 “ remove him to a better cap. Lord
 “ Wharton was present, says he, *Madam,*
 “ *my Lord Crewe is fourscore,* upon
 “ which the Bishop replied and said, *Ma-*
 “ *dam I am more than fourscore, and Lord*
 “ *Wharton remembers me the greatest part*
 “ *of the time.* All the Company laughed.
 “ My Lord asked Lord Wharton why
 “ he told the Princess his age; *why?*
 “ says he, *you gave me a rub for it.*
 “ When Wharton was named to be cre-
 “ *ated*

“ ated a Duke, says my lord to him,
 “ *What must I call you, your Excellency*
 “ *or your Grace, or what? Oh my Lord,*
 “ says he, *no, no, grace in the heart,*
 “ *grace in the heart.* Wharton died
 “ within a fortnight after.

“ The Duke of Argyle, when my lord
 “ was with the Prince, begged to be
 “ made Bishop of Durham, when my
 “ lord died; says my lord to him, *I hope*
 “ *when you are Bishop of Durham, you*
 “ *will bring Bishops into Scotland.* The
 “ Courtiers smiled.

“ Arch-bishop Sharp said my lord
 “ had a talent for writing.

“ Bishop Burnet begged Durham of
 “ King William and obtained the King’s
 “ promise. My lord often said, *he had*
 “ *if possible the prayers of his Clergy dou-*
 “ *bled upon him, to preserve him, to keep*
 “ *out such a Creature.* In a certain Bill
 “ of divorce before the House Burnet
 “ begged my lord’s pardon and my lord
 “ said, *he had his satisfaction.* It was
 “ believed the House would have com-

“ pelled him, if he had not begged my
“ lord’s excuse.

“ My lord went to see the King, but
“ was denied admittance; says my lord
“ to the persons in waiting, *Tell the King*
“ *I only came to see him, for I have no-*
“ *thing to ask.* In a day or two the King
“ gave orders, that when ever *that good*
“ *man* † came to see him he should be
“ immediately admitted, and a messenger
“ was sent to inform my lord there-
“ with. †

“ Bishop Sarum dies. My lord told
“ the King he had burried his expected
“ Successor, for Sarum had been gaping
“ for his See above thirty years; the
“ King said *Durham was a good air*, and
“ laughed heartily: he added, *he hoped*

† We do not find that the King gave him that name till he had declared he wanted nothing.

† The several sayings of the Prelate, are puerile, but we could not make so large a break in the Note Book as to omit them.

*“ it would be many years before he named
 “ his Successor. †*

“ An-

† There is an inveterate rancour runs throughout the Note book, against Bishop Burnet. By way of contrast to the character of Lord Crewe we might justly oppose that of Burnet, and we cannot avoid giving a short sketch of that Prelate, that the Reader may have a recent means of viewing the reasons why Lord Crewe was so bitter against him.

Dr. Gilbert Burnet received the rudiments of his education from his Father, and finished it at the college of Aberdeen, after which, having visited the English Universities, he made a Tour to Holland, the Netherlands and France. At twenty-two years of age was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Edinburgh, and was presented to the living of Saltoun. In 1669 four years after his ordination was made professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and gained no good will from the contending parties in religious controversy by his moderation. He was now courted to accept a Scotch Bishopric, which he refused; he engaged in several publications which gained him much credit; and, 1762, again resisted much solicitation and refused a Bishopric. 1673 at the express nomination of the King, after hearing him preach, he was sworn one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and came into high favour with the King and Duke of York. Duke Lauderdale, now having taken a dislike to him, he was obliged to quit his retirement at Glasgow, and appear at Court in justification of himself, but he found the King's antipathy implacable, and Lauderdale's accusations not to be eradicated from the King's breast, though he conceived he had convinced him of his rectitude; he declined his professorship, and settled in London, when he refused the living of St. Giles's,

" An. 1715. Lady Crewe dies. An.
 " 1715-6. My lord falls sick in London.
 " An.

Giles's, Cripplegate. 1675 was made preacher at the Rolls Chapel and soon after was chosen Lecturer at St. Clements, and became a very popular preacher. Among the several works which he published about this time was his History of the Reformation "which he executed with great success and universal applause," (*Biog. Brit.*) When the popish plot engaged the national attention Dr. Burnet was often sent for by King Charles, and consulted without reserve; and about the same time he refused the vacant Bishopric of Chichester, which was tendered to him, *provided he would come intirely into the King's interest,* (*His Life, &c. p. 685.*) He reprehended the King by Letter with great truth and boldness, for the errors of his life; and shewed such candour and moderation in his public conduct during those times of anarchy and confusion, as rendered him at once revered and feared. (*Hist. of his own times.*) In 1682 the Doctor shewed a steady attachment to his friends. He proceeded in several learned works, during the time of those commotions, which succeeded; and in 1683 went over to Paris. The year following he experienced the wrath of the Court, and was discharged from the Rolls Chapel and St. Clements. Upon the accession of King James, he went to Paris, and afterwards made a long tour, when being invited to the Hague, he took a great share in the Councils of the Prince and Princess of Orange: Here he suffered some persecution, through the Letters the King of England wrote against him, and was forbid the Court; yet he was still privately trusted and employed: A prosecution for high Treason was commenced against him in Great Britain, he was demanded of the States, but refused to be delivered up; after which designs were projected for seizing his person or putting him to death.

• An. 1716. My lord came to Stene :
 “ never able to travel more. An. 1717,
 “ August 12. My lord went to Lincoln
 “ College, which proved to be the very
 “ day on which he was chosen Rector

death. “ He had a very important share in the whole
 “ conduct of the Revolution, in 1688 ; the project of
 “ which he gave early notice of to the Court of Hano-
 “ ver, intimating that the success of this enterprize
 “ must naturally end in an entail of the british crown
 “ upon that illustrious House.” (*Biog. Brit. His life,*
 “ &c. p. 757.) “ Besides giving to the world several
 “ distinguished publications on the subject, he came
 “ over to England with the Prince of Orange, at the
 “ greatest peril of his life. At Exeter he drew up the
 “ form of the Association. “ During these transactions
 “ Dr. Crewe Bishop of Durham, who had rendered him-
 “ self obnoxious by the part he had acted in the high
 “ commission court, proposed to the Prince of Orange
 “ to resign his Bishopric in favour of Dr. Burnet, on
 “ condition of an allowance of one thousand pounds
 “ per annum out of the revenue ; but the Doctor re-
 “ fused to accept it on those terms.” (*Biog. Brit.*
Life, &c. p. 696) Soon after the revolution Dr. Bur-
 net was made Bishop of Salisbury, and his public charac-
 ter in all State matters was thereafter strictly uniform
 and highly praise-worthy, tho’ his publication which
 gave offence to several members of both Houses, has
 been by many objected to, from the position he insisted
 upon, that William and Mary came in by right of Con-
 quest. He projected the Scheme for augmentation of
 poor livings : and his several writings after maturity of
 Life, remain illustrious monuments of the goodness of
 his heart and the greatness of his Judgment.—Such
 was “ the left-handed friend of Lord Crewe.”

“ An.

“ An. 1668. My lord had a kind re-
 “ ception, and made benefactions to that
 “ College, Christ Church, All Saints, the
 “ public Library, Queens College, and
 “ Worcester. Whilst he was in Oxford,
 “ an order from the High Court of Chan-
 “ cery was sent to him for one thousand
 “ three hundred pounds costs of suit,
 “ but no Attorney there could be pre-
 “ vailed on to serve it. These costs
 “ arose in a Cause, between my lord and
 “ Sir Harry Liddell ; the case was, Sir
 “ Harry held a Lease of Coal-mines from
 “ my lord, paying forty pounds yearly;
 “ Sir Harry claimed the Coal and Soil
 “ under a grant of three, four, or five
 “ hundred years standing, which was
 “ never set up till of late years ; but af-
 “ ter great difficulties he got the Soil
 “ and my lord the Mines. Certain it is
 “ my lord had hard usage in the pro-
 “ ceedings ; he thought it his duty to do
 “ the utmost, but many slips were taken
 “ advantage of during my lord’s sickness.
 “ A considerable Lease fell, as it were
 “ providentially, very near the time the
 “ costs were to be paid. My lord was
 “ an extraordinary Master, and one of
 “ the best of Landlords : His Diocese

“ had

“ had great reason to acknowledge that
 “ truth, as few of his demesnes or leases
 “ were raised during that time.

“ Dr. Dolben had importuned my
 “ Lord for a Prebend, but was refused,
 “ being Chaplain to the late Queen, and
 “ not of the Doctors Degree. He had
 “ qualified himself in the latter, and be-
 “ ing turned out at Court, and impor-
 “ tuning my Lord again, *to exercise my*
 “ *Lord's goodness to his Enemies*, were
 “ the only reasons for his preferments. †
 “ God has often in the course of my
 “ Lord's life, given him opportunities to
 “ exercise his goodness towards his
 “ Enemies, which he often practiced on
 “ the merciful side, Dr. Morton and
 “ Dolben were instances.

“ An. 1719. Brackley Hospital, Hin-
 “ ton Hospital, Durham and Auckland
 “ Hospitals, all augmented handsomely.
 “ Westminster Dormitory one hundred
 “ pounds. A free School erected at
 “ Newbold, another at Bambrough.

† Was not the nomination to the Prebends yeilded
 to the Crown.

“ Clergymens Widows for the Hundred
 “ of Sparkenhoe a bounty of ten pounds
 “ a year. This kind of Charity new,
 “ and worthy imitation.

“ The Rector of Lincoln dies : the
 “ Fellows offered the nomination to my
 “ Lord ; he recommended Dr. Lupton :
 “ Morley was chosen. My Lord prin-
 “ cipally regarded and preferred men
 “ from that Society. He intended lar-
 “ ger bounties, but heaven seemed to
 “ direct it otherwise, that his donations
 “ should not be ingrossed. My Lord’s
 “ Chamber rent always given to them
 “ for books. An. 1720. My Lord sets
 “ up his own monument.

“ My Lord’s sprightly genius in his
 “ youth, always carried him before
 “ others of his years : His study in the
 “ University soon brought him into all
 “ College duties and offices. His court
 “ behaviour was such as was the surprise
 “ and admiration of all, and soon intro-
 “ duced him with his extraordinary dili-
 “ gence into the favour of the King and
 “ his royal Brother. As my Lord was
 “ in himself agreeable and comely, so
 “ his

“ his duty and behaviour was so accept-
 “ able to his Majesty, that he kept him
 “ constantly near his royal person. Their
 “ affections seemed mutual, for he was
 “ not only admitted to public Councils,
 “ *but in many private consultations and*
 “ *recesses.* For some time none was re-
 “ garded there but my Lord. His family
 “ honourable before, was more ennobled
 “ in him, if possible. As his stronger
 “ years were active for the public, so
 “ his later time was well spent in pious
 “ and charitable benefactions. His
 “ Riches, Honours, Park Houses, and
 “ all worldly advantages, as they were
 “ derived from his Friends, so did he no
 “ less esteem their names, and constantly
 “ and gratefully remembered them, with
 “ an affectionate veneration. Many
 “ were the Families he raised, and greatly
 “ God preserved him.”†

Mr. Hutchinson's Work supplies the
 rest, who says “ Many men have been
 canonized for much inferior works of
 beneficence, than those of this Prelate ;
 his mistaken principles in the affairs of

† End of the Note Book.

Government, tho' they stain his memory under the pens of political writers, are all obliterated from the benevolent mind, by his Charity and extensive acts of munificence. † Some short time before his death,

† The Historian has thought fit to throw out, this piece of adulation, to gratify the living, more than do justice to the dead; he has had his eye on some of Lord Crewe's relatives, from whose spleen he wished to remove himself; for it has always been held, that Testamentary donations, have too much the complexion of atonements and expiation, and the works of an affrighted conscience, to deserve such praises. When we recollect the Bishop's attachments to a certain Religious body, we cannot wonder that superstition had a share of his mind.

We shall give in comparison, the character of Bishop Burnet, from the notes of the Biog. Brit. p. 1043. His time was employed in one regular and uniform manner. He was a very early riser, seldom in bed later than five or six o'clock in the morning. Private meditation took up the first two hours, and the last half hour of the day. His first and last appearance to his family was at the morning and evening prayers, which he always read himself, tho' his chaplains were present. He took the opportunity of the Tea table to instruct his children in religion, and giving them his own comment upon some portion of scripture. He seldom spent less than six, often eight hours a day in his study. He kept an open Table, at which there was plenty without luxury: his equipage was decent and plain; and all his expences generous but not profuse. He was a most affectionate husband, and his love to his children expressed itself, not so much in hoarding up wealth for them,

death, viz. 24th. June 1720 he made his last will and Testament, whereby, after providing for his funeral, and giving several Legacies to his friends, he devised unto the honourable John Montague D. D. and then Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The Rev. William Lupton D. D. and Prebendary of Durham,

them, as in giving them the best education. After his sons had perfected themselves in the learned languages under private tutors, he sent them to the University, and afterwards abroad, to finish their studies at Leyden. In his friendships he was warm, openhearted and constant; and though his station and principles raised him many Enemies, he always endeavoured by the kindest good offices, to repay all their injuries, and overcome them by returning good for evil. He was a kind and bountiful master to his servants, and obliging to all in employment under him. His charities were a principal article of his expence. He gave one hundred pounds at a time for the augmentation of small livings: he bestowed constant pensions on poor Clergymen and their Widows, on students for their education at the Universities, and on industrious but unfortunate families: He contributed frequent sums towards the repairs or building of Churches and parsonage houses, to all public collections, to the support of charity schools (one of which for fifty children at Salisbury was wholly maintained by him) and to the putting out apprentices to trades. Nor were his alms confined to one nation, sect or party, but want and merit in the object, were the only measures of his liberality. He looked upon himself with regard to his Episcopal revenue, as a mere Trustee for the Church, bound to expend the whole in a decent maintenance

ham, and to the Rev. Thomas Eden L. L. D. and also Prebendary of Durham their Heirs and Assigns his several manors of Bamborough and Blanchland, and the advowsons, donations, and right of patronage and presentation to the Churches of Bamborough and Shotley, and all other his manors, advowsons, messuages, cottages, mills, mines, quar-

aintenance of his station, and in acts of hospitality and charity; and he had so faithfully balanced this account, that, at his death, no more of the income of his Bishopric remained to his family than was barely sufficient to pay his debts.

The Marquis of Halifax drew up his Character, which concludes thus. "He makes many Enemies by
 " setting an illnatured example of living, which they
 " are not inclined to follow. His indifference for
 " preferment, his contempt not only of splendour but
 " of all unnecessary plenty; his degrading himself into
 " the lowest and most painful duties of his calling are
 " such unpretential qualities, that let him be ever so
 " orthodox in other things, in these he must be a dis-
 " senter. Virtues of such a stamp are so many heresies
 " in the opinion of those divines, who have softened
 " the primitive injunctions so as to make them suit
 " better with the present frailty of mankind. No
 " wonder then, if they are angry, since it is in their
 " own defence; or that from a principle of self pre-
 " servation, they should endeavour to suppress a man,
 " whose parts are a shame and whose life is a scandal
 " to them.

ries,

ries, meadows, pastures, closes, woods, underwoods, fishings, fisheries, tithes, rectories, rents, services, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever with their rights, members, royalties, privileges and appurtenances situate being or renewing within the town-fields, liberties, parishes, precincts or territories of Bamborough, Blanchland, Thornton, Sunderland, Shorfton, Heatham, Bradnell, Berwick, Burton, Newham, Bradford, Fryars, Lucker, Warringford, Monfin, Warrington, Tuggle, Budle, Shildon, Haddery-burn, Shotley, West-haughhead, East-haughhead, East-haughfoot, Thornton, Edmonshill, Houndsdonworth Holy Island and Norham in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, which he had then lately purchased and were of the yearly value of one thousand three hundred and twelve pounds thirteen shillings or thereabouts, upon the trusts therein and hereinafter declared. To each of his Trustees he gave a dozen of silver trencher plates. To the poor of the City of Durham and the suburbs thereof two hundred pounds. To the poor of Bishop-auckland one hundred pounds. To Mr. Richard Stonhewer,
Mr.

Mr. Ralph Trotter, Mr. Francis Pewterer, and every one of his domestic servants a year's wages over and above what was then due to them. To his Coachman's wife ten pounds. To Mr. John Wallis and Mr. Richard Gray, clerks, eighty pounds each. To his Nephew the Dean of Durham for mourning one hundred pounds. To his servant Thomas Batey one hundred pounds. He also gave to his Nephew the honourable James Montague the Elder Esq. (who was with him beyond Sea at the Revolution) one hundred pounds. To build a School house at Newbold Vernon thirty pounds. To his Coachman John Coventry the sum of ten pounds a year, to survive to his wife and Thomas their son. And then declares that the manors, &c. in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham before devised to Trustees are upon trust and confidence, that they shall nominate and present to the Churches of Bamborough and Shotley; and out of the rents of the said manors, &c. to pay twenty pounds to each of the twelve Exhibitioners that he had already named and appointed, and to such as should be elected after
his

his decease in Lincoln College, Oxford, who should be under graduate commoners thereof and natives of the diocese of Durham; and for want of such of Northallerton shire, Howden in the County of York, or of Leicestershire, and particularly of the parish of Newbold Vernon, or of the diocese of Oxford whereof he was formerly Bishop, or of the County of Northampton in which he was born; to be elected and chosen by the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, and to enjoy the said exhibitions for eight years if they so long continue resident in the Colleges, and no longer, unless they have leave from the Rector of the College to be absent, which he desires he will not grant but upon reasonable cause; and directs that as often as any vacancy happens, other exhibitioners to be elected in their room within three months. Out of the said rents the Trustees are likewise to pay to the Minister of the Parish Church of Bamborough and his Successors thirty pounds yearly, and ten pounds a piece in augmentation of twelve poor Rectories, Vicarages, Small livings, or Curacies in the diocese of Durham. To the Ministers, Lecturers, or Curates

Q

of

of the Parishes of all Saints and Saint Michaels in Oxford, Troyford in the County of Bucks, and Comb in the County of Oxford belonging to Lincoln College ten pounds each yearly for catechising Youth within those Parishes. To the eight poor Scholars of Trap and Marshall in Lincoln College so much as will make up the Scholarships to the yearly sum of ten pounds a piece. To the bible Clerk of that College as much as will increase his Salary to ten pounds a year. To the Rector of the College twenty pounds, and to the Fellows ten pounds each yearly. All which benefactions he gave as having had his education at that College and whereof he was first Fellow and afterwards Rector. To the alms people at Durham and Bishop-auckland, and others therein named, an augmentation of forty shillings a year each. To the Schoolmaster at North Vernon twenty pounds a year. To the Trustees of the Hundred of Sparkenhoe in the County of Leicester for the relief of the widows, orphans and children of poor Clergymen deceased, within the said Hundred, ten pounds yearly. To the Minister and Church-wardens

wardens of the Parish of Daventry in the County of Northampton, and their Successors six pounds a year towards the maintenance of a Charity School. And after stating that the Right Honourable Lady Stawell had a rent charge of three hundred and fifty pounds per annum issueing out of his Estates in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, he ordered that the surplus and residue of the rents should, during Lady Stawell's life, be applied by his said Trustees and devised the same to such charitable uses as he should appoint by any writing or codicil under hand and Seal, to be attested as therein mentioned, and for want thereof to such charitable uses as his said Trustees should appoint subject to the proviso therein contained: And after Lady Stawell's Death, he ordered all the surplus rents to be applied by his Trustees, viz. two hundred pounds a year to the Chancellor or Master and Scholars of Oxford, to be by them applied to such public uses in that University as he should order or direct, and in default of such direction, as the Chancellor, &c. should appoint. One hundred pounds a year to the

Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Durham to such charitable uses of the City and Suburbs as he should direct, and in default thereof, to the putting out such and so many poor children of the City and Suburbs Apprentices to such trades as the Mayor and Aldermen should appoint. Twenty pounds to a Schoolmaster to teach gratis thirty boys of the parish of Bilhop-auckland to read and write, and who should be taught for so long a time and no longer than the Minister, Church-wardens and Vestry of the parish and their Successors should direct and appoint, and thirty pounds annually to cloath the aforesaid thirty boys: The Trustees to elect the Master. And the residue of the rents he did will and direct, should for ever after be applied and disposed by his said Trustees to such charitable uses as he should appoint, and for want of such appointment, to such charitable uses as his said Trustees should appoint. And by a Proviso the Testator directed that no part of such surplus rents should be given by his Trustees for the increase or augmentation

tation of any of the gifts, charities, or benefactions by him given to the University of Oxford, Lincoln College, or the City of Durham. He gave to the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of Oxford the Pictures of Charles the Second and Catharine his Consort, and of James the Second and Mary his consort; all drawn by Riley. And that the said Manors, &c. in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, might be for ever thereafter conveyed and assured to the uses and under the trusts appointed as aforesaid, his will was, that when any one or two at the most of the Trustees should die, then the Survivors should within three months elect one or more clergymen and no other persons to be Trustee or Trustees, so as never to exceed five in number, which new Trustees should have the same powers as those appointed by the will; and within three months after such election, the surviving Trustees should grant and convey all the said Manors, &c. to the use of the surviving Trustees and to such persons so to be chosen Trustees and to their Heirs
and

and Assigns, to the uses appointed, &c. The Rector of Lincoln College for ever to be one. He gave all his Books for such uses as he should appoint, and for want of such appointment, as his Trustees should think fit; and after directing the Trustees charges to be paid, he makes them residuary Legatees and Executors in trust, to apply his undisposed Effects to such charitable uses as they should think proper. By a Codicil to the above Will, dated September 17th. 1721, *inter alia*, he gave to Mr. Edward Wortley, late Ambassador to Constantinople, his Silver cistern; to Mr. James Montague his Gilt Tankard; to Mr. Ralph Trotter the Picture of Dorothy Lady Crewe; to Dr. William Lupton his Picture drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in his Barons robes; to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Oxford a dozen of silver plates for the use of the Corporation, a silver plate for the Altar of North Vernon, and thirty pounds towards the Altar-piece; to his Secretary Mr. Richard Grey his Palatine and Episcopal Silver Seals, and his Seal Manual."

His

His Lordship departed this life on Monday the 18th day of September 1722, aged eighty-eight, and was buried in his Chapel at Stene the 30th. day of the same month; the following inscription is on his Monument.

Near this place lyeth the body
Of the Right Reverend and Right Honourable
NATHANIEL LORD CREWE
Lord Bishop of Durham and Baron of Stene
Fifth Son of John Lord Crewe;
He was born January 31. 1633,
Was consecrated Bishop of Oxford 1671,
Translated to Durham 1674,
Was Clerk of the Closet and Privy Councillor
In the Reigns of King Charles II. and
King James the II.
And died September 18. 1722,
Aged 88.

His Lordship dying without issue, the title of Baron Crewe of Stene became extinct with him.

T H E E N D.

The Council of the
City of New York
has resolved that
the same be done
and the same be
done in the year
of our Lord one
thousand eight
hundred and
eighty and eight

And the Council of the
City of New York
has resolved that
the same be done
and the same be
done in the year
of our Lord one
thousand eight
hundred and
eighty and eight

And the Council of the
City of New York
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hundred and
eighty and eight

